The New-York Times.

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THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Successful Raids on Towns by the Insurgents.

Capture of the Town of Holguin and Fort Perriquera.

A Recapturing Force Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

The Cubans Withdraw in Good Order, Carrying Their Dead.

Excitement in Havana Over the Custom-House Frauds.

HAVANA, Dec. 28, via KEY WEST, Dec. 29.—The insurgents attacked Mayari on the night of the 18th inst. The town was in a defenceless condition, the regulars and volunteers being absent. The man-of-war Huive landed her marines and sailors, who drove out the insurgents, not, however, before the latter had sacked several houses. In the attack twenty Spaniards were killed. The insurgents succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded.

About 11 o'clock on the night of the 19th, during the absence of the troops on an expedition, the insurgents, under the command of Vicente Garcia, entered the town of Holguin and captured Fort Perriquera. The Holguin volunteers had been previously ordered to march into the fort to replace the troops withdrawn, and as they approached, not aware that it had fallen into the hands of the enemy, they received a heavy fire from the insurgents. The volunteers and a few regulars subsequently attacked the insurgents, and messengers were dispatched to recall the troops. Operations were suspended until daylight of the 20th, when the insurgents withdrew, after sacking six establishments and a number of private houses.

A Spanish Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and several other officers were killed. The reports as to the total loss of the Spaniards are conflicting, some placing the figure as high as sixty killed. The Spanish account acknowledges twenty killed. The troops are moving rapidly in pursuit of Garcia, anxious to avenge the death of their comrades. Full particulars of the affair are not given. Seventeen insurgents surrendered at Trinidad on Friday.

Gen. Riquelme has established his head-quarters for the campaign at Puerto Principe.

It is reported that Gen. Ceballos will return to Spain upon the arrival of Gen. Cordova.

The Intendente has made public a number of fraudulent entries in the Custom-house, also the names of officials implicated in the frauds. These exposures cause much excitement among office-holders and merchants. It is reported that the Intendente will return to Spain shortly. His efforts to abolish revenue frauds have been partially successful.

The family of Secretary Delano arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans.

Señor Pumas, the President of the Spanish Bank, is dead.

The epizoötic has broken out among the cattle in the jurisdictions of Cardenas and Cienfuegos. It is of a malignant type, and in many cases death follows immediately upon the animal being attacked.

Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before—The Slave Sentiment—Negroes in Revolt—Slaveholders Alarmed—Influence of the New Cabinet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1872.

The change in the Spanish Ministry, the meeting of the colored people in New-York on the 12th inst., the promise of Zorilla to introduce a motion into the Spanish Cortes—either of these events would have been sufficient to arouse all parties in Cuba from their apparent lethargy, and bring them to a vivid perception of the dangers which threaten this beautiful country. I purposely say this country, because the ultimate effect of these matters, which certainly will bear fruit in a longer or shorter space of time, will fall disastrously on Spaniard and Cuban alike, it being impossible to foresee who will suffer the most. The blind leaders of the pro-slavery party neither see nor hear; they despise the distant rumbling of the thunder which announces the coming tempest; any change in the existing condition of slavery will find the country unprepared to receive the consequent upheavings of an ignorant and brutal multitude, or to resist the death-blow aimed against an institution condemned by Heaven and men. The pro-slavery party act as if they hated Cuba, and as if they took a fiendish delight in prolonging the present state of affairs, so that the coming blow will prove the common ruin of all, except the wealthy magnates, who, shielded by the bayonets of the Volunteers and regulars, manage to gather the present crop of sugar, and send the proceeds out of the country, caring nothing what becomes of the island afterward. And yet the pro-slavery party has everything in its own hands, and if they would only hearken to the more intelligent of their members by framing a law, emancipating themselves, promising a small salary to the slaves, and granting them freedom at the end of a term of years, in the mean time introducing some ideas of religion and morality among the negroes, then there would be some hope that the abolition of slavery would not prove the complete ruin of the island.

THE SLAVE SENTIMENT.

The negroes themselves are well aware of the condition of affairs; they know of the agitation in their behalf, and trust to the favor of the Spanish Cortes and the powerful assistance of Great Britain and the United States to forge the hammer which, with ... [illegible] ... will break their fetters. Something is already occurring to the ... [illegible] ...

[illegible]

may exist among the colored people, probably created and fomented by the whites opposed to the Spanish Government. The utmost vigilance is exercised by the police over every plantation, especially as this is the season when the harvest of the sugar crop begins; and it is whispered that several of the hitherto most determined slave-owners have expressed a willingness to enter into the views of their more liberal companions. The Aurora newspaper, of Matanzas, calls then a strike among the negroes. "A strike among slaves is a new thing."

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW CABINET.

The change in the Spanish Ministry does not appear to alter the aspect of affairs in Spain in respect to this island, judging from the following telegram, which Tomas Maria Mosquera, the new Colonial Minister, has sent to the Captain-General, and which has been published in the journals:

"My name, my precedents, and the conduct I have followed in the first Cabinet presided over by Don Ruiz Zorrilla, render unnecessary all manifestation on my part regarding the political course I purpose to follow, and which will be directed especially to the complete pacification of that island ward. I shall hold in abeyance all social or political questions till the conclusion of the war. I send your Excellency my compliments, and request you to present them in my name to the other authorities, to the army, the navy, and the volunteers, and to the other inhabitants of the island."

The Captain-General answered this telegram as follows:

"The authorities, the army, the navy, and the volunteers, and the inhabitants of this Spanish province, send their compliments to your Excellency, and congratulate you on your nomination. All expect from your Excellency's precedents, and from your love of the great Spanish interests in Cuba, that your Excellency will adopt such measures as will rapidly bring peace. All the inhabitants feel thankful for the certainty you give them that this soil will not be disturbed by any political and social reforms which might alter the conditions of wealth and prosperity of the island anew."

Similar telegrams and like answers have been interchanged between every new Colonial Minister and Captain-General; therefore they disclose nothing new.

WAR NEWS.

Brig.-Gen. French has assumed command in the jurisdiction of Bayamo....The Cubans attacked Fort Pilon, on the Nuevitas Railroad, a few miles from Puerto Principe, but as usual with them when attacking a fortified town, they were repulsed. An attack made on the 19th against the town and fort of Guaimaro, the first seat of the Cuban Government, was attended by a similar result, although the Cubans managed to carry off with the contents of some stores and some ammunition....An Adjutant of Gen. Rodolph, the Pote, who formerly operated in the Five Villas, was captured near the Trocha, together with a considerable party of men and women. Smaller engagements have occurred near Santi Spiritu and in other jurisdictions; the military state of affairs not having undergone any change of late, the Spaniards being unable to undertake the proposed operations of magnitude, owing to their want of troops. It seems now as if the promised twelve thousand men were not to come—recruiting being very slow in Spain, although two hundred dollars bounty is now offered....The reports from the interior are meagre and very conflicting. The Spaniards claim that they can crush the remaining insurgents easily, when the reinforcements arrive, and that the insurgents do not number 4,000. The Cubans, on the contrary, aver that this will be the last sugar-crop harvested under Spanish rule, and that the troops will not be able to stand another Summer; they also say that they have 12,000 men under arms, and can easily increase that number to 20,000, if they could only obtain arms.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Spanish frigate Isabel la Catolica has gone to Vera Cruz for the inauguration of the Vera Cruz and Mexican Railroad....Cornelio Rovira, who, while confined in the prison murdered another prisoner, was yesterday garroted; this is the first execution of a criminal which has taken place in a long time. ....Two soldiers of the Catalonian Volunteers robbed the regimental chest, containing twenty-eight thousand dollars, and have apparently got off the island with their booty....Some gentlemen connected with the Havana Press have gone to Vera Cruz and have thus inaugurated the American system of special correspondents. Even the Press is becoming Americanized; presses and types are American already....Mr. José Maria Morales, a retired merchant, formerly doing the largest business with the United States, and holding a very prominent position here, being a member of the Council of Administration and Colonel of the First Volunteer battalion, is seriously ill, and his death is expected hourly. No man in the island of Cuba is held in higher esteem by all classes of the population than Mr. Morales, and his death will cause universal regret.... The growing tobacco crop presents a very fine appearance, but the Vuelta Abajo tobacco is fast losing its quality, and will soon have none of those peculiar characteristics which formerly distinguished it from tobacco grown in any other locality. The farmers, in order to produce large crops and fine leaves, use guano to a great extent, and this destroys the flavor and fine silken appearance of the leaf....The new Archbishop of Cuba has gone from Spain to Santiago de Cuba direct. ....Mr. Ignacio Gonzales Olivares has assumed the Political Secretaryship of the island.

QUASIMODO.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—1 A. M.—North-easterly to north-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather have prevailed over New-England, with low temperature over the northern portion; south-westerly and north-westerly winds and generally cloudy weather over the Middle States, with rising temperature over the southern portion, and light snow over the northern portion; light winds and clear weather over the South Atlantic States; increasing cloudiness, and easterly to southerly winds from Tennessee to the Gulf, with rain over the western portion of the former and Texas coast. Areas of snow over the upper-lake region and Northern Ohio, where cloudy weather is now generally reported, and southward to Kentucky and Missouri, with easterly to southerly winds; the temperature has risen from the north-west and upper lakes to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, north-westerly to south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle States, winds backing to south-westerly and south-easterly, and cloudy weather; for the South Atlantic States, light easterly and southerly winds and increased cloudiness; from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri southward to the Gulf, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain; from Ohio to Michigan and Minnesota easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and areas of generally light snow. The temperature will very generally rise at the stations east of the Rocky Mountains.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's drug store, No. ... [illegible] ... Average temperature yesterday, ...

The Foe of the French Grape.

M. Armand, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writes very despondingly to the Académie des Sciences as to the disastrous increase in the ravages made by the phylloxera among the French vineyards. He feels persuaded that in a few years time the whole of the vines in Provence will have disappeared, unless some means of destroying the insect can be discovered. M. Cornu, who has been dispatched into the Bordeaux country by Government to report on the increasing damage caused by this scourge, declares that in nearly all the vineyards which run down to the river banks the plants seem to have dried up, and that the vineyards in other situations have been attacked in such a way that the devastation is circular in shape; whence the expressive name of "oil spots," which indicates that the malady has spread from the centre to the circumference. The phylloxera has not confined its attentions to the vine, fruit-trees everywhere in the same neighborhood having also suffered. It is agreed that as no remedy for the evil has yet been discovered, the wisest plan would be to trace it back to its place of origin in America, with a view to investigating by what process its excessive multiplication is prevented.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Three Members of the Cabinet to Retire in March.

Gossip About Their Possible and Impossible Successors—History of the Treaty of Washington and Its Results.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Thus far it is known that three members of the Cabinet will positively retire, of their own volition, on the 4th of March next, viz.: Messrs. Fish, Boutwell, and Williams. All of them will then tender their resignations, but only these three, so far as is now known, will decline further service. Secretary Fish will retire, in accordance with a determination long since expressed, although the President has recently expressed his very strong desire to have him remain in the Cabinet as long as he remained in the Presidency. Secretary Boutwell will retire positively, whether called to service in the Senate or not. Attorney-General Williams will likewise voluntarily decline further official service, in deference to future business plans. Of course, nothing has been developed with reference to the successors of these gentlemen, and the mention of any names is, therefore, simply the reiteration of current gossip, and current gossip mentions the name of Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, for the State Department, and Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New-York, for the Treasury. The transfer of Secretary Delano to the same Department is also suggested.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The entire official history of the proceedings under the Treaty of Washington is now being printed in consecutive order, and will cover three volumes of the usual diplomatic correspondence size. They will contain the American case as presented before the Geneva Tribunal, the British case, the counter-cases of the parties respectively, the journal of the proceedings, the award, the cases and counter-cases of the two Governments in the San Juan arbitration, and the award of the German Empire, thus comprising in compact and easily accessible shape one of the most valuable histories of international jurisprudence which the present century has produced.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Although the salary of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs is but $3,000, and therefore not sufficient to induce so good and faithful an officer as Gen. Walker to remain, yet there promises to be no want of candidates willing to serve at a low price. Among the latest names mentioned is that of Dr. Weeks, of New-York.

THE REVENUE.

The public revenues for the present month, both customs and internal, are likely to prove the smallest of the year, and as the payments have been somewhat above the average, the reduction of the debt at the close of the month will be very small, if any. Now that the net internal revenue has, by the reduction of taxation, been brought down to about $... per annum, there will occasionally be a month when the expenditures will exceed the receipts, unless the requisitions of the Departments be averaged through the year, as was the case before the war.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The statement telegraphed from New-York that Hon. William A. Wheeler had withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Speakership was not a legitimate deduction from the statements in these dispatches, wherein it was expressly said that he had positively declined to allow his name to be used. Never having been a candidate, he has, therefore, not been in a position to withdraw.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN UTAH.

Judge O. F. Strickland, Associate Justice of the United States District Court of Utah, has arrived in this city, and is stopping at the National Hotel. Judge Strickland called upon the Attorney-General on Saturday, and will tender his resignation to the President on Thursday or Friday next. It has become practically impossible to retain any judicial talent either on the Bench or in the District-Attorney's office in Utah. The United States District Court for the Territory renders decisions and makes decrees, but they are impudently set at defiance by the Mormons, and Congress fails to appropriate money to enable the Executive to act under such circumstances. No lawyer of self-respect or ability can afford to remain in such a position.

CLAIMS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES FOR WAR LOSSES.

The unfinished business in the Senate is the bill to pay the French Spoliation claims. But there is a general understanding that it shall not be taken up till the Judiciary Committee reports on the Alabama Claims bill, especially that part of it which relates to the rights of insurance companies. These will be treated in the same manner in both cases. It is conceded that where private individuals have been paid part of their losses by insurance companies, for that part they have no equitable claim upon the award. Their losses not paid by insurance companies ought to be satisfied in full out of the award. The part of the total award that may not be required for this purpose will belong either to the insurance companies or the Government. The insurance companies received, in the way of advanced rates, all they expected to make out of the risks, and anything which might be allowed them out of the award would be a clear salvage. It is evident that if the insurance companies' claims have any basis of equity, that the true basis of calculating it is to find the absolute amount received by them on account of the advanced rates at which risks were taken over the ordinary rates, and compare this advanced receipt with the extraordinary or war losses, and then if these losses were greater than the extra amount of premiums, allow the companies such excess. To this extent it is generally admitted the claims of the insurance people may be equitable. But it is believed the companies, on this basis of calculation, would get nothing at all, and most of them would prove to have made large sums of money from war risks.

SENATOR CALDWELL'S CASE.

The investigation of the charges of bribery against Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, will be begun very soon after the reassembling of Congress. Some of the witnesses have been summoned to appear Monday, Jan. 6, and others on the succeeding days. The examination will probably occupy considerable time, as there are a large number of witnesses. The announcement made some time ago that the Committee would make the investigation during recess was incorrect, and no such purpose was entertained.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PARDON ON CONDITION OF COMING TO AMERICA.

An alleged case of a pardon, by the Grand Duke of Hesse, on condition that the criminal should emigrate to America, having been brought to the attention of the Hessian authorities by our diplomatic Representative at Berlin, assurances have been given him that pardons accompanied by a condition of that character will in no case be granted by the Grand Duke.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to buy one million of bonds, and to sell one million of gold each week during the month of January.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER INVESTIGATION.

The Commission to inquire into depredations of Mexicans on the Texas frontiers, expect to leave Washington on the 7th of January, to resume their labors. Mr. Mead, one of the Commissioners, has resigned.

NEW WINE TAX REGULATION.

Strong efforts have been made recently to procure the abrogation or modification of the Internal Revenue circular No. 144, imposing tax on sparkling and other wines, manufactured from native wines, and providing for their confiscation whenever found without stamps. The Commissioner and Solicitor of Internal Revenue have now determined to replace said circular by a new one which will, when issued, establish substantially the following rule: Wine-makers may add to the pure juice of the grape whatever one, and so much as is added in Germany, France, and other wine-growing countries of Europe in making what are there sold, and with the knowledge of the additions, are there accepted and used as pure wine, or in other words, whatever is represented and accepted as pure wine in those countries will be regarded as pure wine in this country, and will require no stamps; the purpose of the Internal Revenue Bureau being to prevent the manufacturer from imposing, under the semblance of wine, a large quantity of wine from a small quantity of pure wine by the addition of foreign substances.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Miners' Strike—Heavy Rains—Land-Slides—Recent Storms—A Sensational Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—One hundred miners, of the Raymond and Ely Mine, struck yesterday against ... [illegible] ... Both parties are determined to ... [illegible] ...

There has been a heavy rain-storm throughout the Western Coast. In the San Joaquin Valley an overflow is threatened. Several bridges on the Yuba River have been swept away. There have been five immense land-slides in Oregon, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Two hundred men will be employed for two weeks to put the track in order again. Much damage has been done on the Columbia River by breaking booms and floating off the logs. Navigation is impeded by floating ice south of Vancouver.

Charles Kraus, of this city, committed suicide today in his store. He had a desperate struggle with his clerk, who tried to prevent him from doing so, during which Kraus's clothes were torn off. Finally, his left hand being armed with a razor, he cut his head nearly off and fell dead to the floor. He was a German, and unmarried. He was in good circumstances, and no cause for his committing suicide is known.

Battle Between Rival Companies in Mineral Ground.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—Last Friday the Phenix Mining Company took possession of 100 feet of ground recently worked by Raymond, Ely & Co. The ground is claimed by both companies. The Phenix men erected a barricade on the ground and made other preparations to hold it against the Raymond, Ely & Co. Last night while Thomas Ryan, a Phenix Company's workman was overlooking the barricade one of the Raymond, Ely & Co.'s men shot him through the head, killing him instantly. A general fight followed among the opposing parties, and forty shots were fired, but without any serious result. The Phenix men still hold the ground. It was feared there would be more bloodshed this morning. A miner named Jacob Swartzee, while going to work today, was shot and dangerously wounded by some unknown person.

NEW RAILROAD.

Trial Trip on the Buffalo, New-York, and Pennsylvania Road to Emporium.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—On Saturday last, about 200 prominent business men of Buffalo left here on an excursion train over the Buffalo, New-York, and Pennsylvania Railroad, to Emporium, Penn., to celebrate the opening of the railroad to its termination at Emporium, a distance of 120 miles from Buffalo, eighty-five of which have been completed since May, 1872. The road opens up a wild and hitherto inaccessible country, abounding in coal, iron, and primitive timber, to trade and commerce. The coal in Camden County, the terminus of the road, is ... [illegible] ... to be inexhaustible for one thousand years, even if a thousand tons were taken from it each day. The road was pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best balanced, smoothest, and best equipped roads in the United States. The excursionists were handsomely entertained at Emporium. The ladies of that town waited upon the table. Speeches were made by J. G. Johnson, Benjamin C. Rumsey, President of the road, and Col. Wm. G. Albertson, of Buffalo. The party returned through the heavy snowstorm late on Saturday night, the last thirty miles being made in thirty minutes.

The connections at Emporium will make this road the shortest route from Buffalo to Washington.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

The Mississippi Falling—Additional Disasters to Steamers—The Ice in the Ohio.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—The river has been falling since 3 o'clock this afternoon, but no new disaster has occurred. The little steamers Helen Brooks and Summer Koon have sunk. The H. B. Watt has been wrecked. Her cotton will be saved.

All the freight on the Belle of Pike has been saved except about 100 bales of cotton. She is gradually settling and will prove a total loss. Only the cabin furniture will be saved.

The condition of the steamers Cleburne, Excelsior, and Nellie Thomas, and the dry docks, is unchanged, but is now regarded as less critical.

It is now believed that the gas companies will have little or no trouble in supplying the demand for gas.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 29.—The Leolair No. 2, transfer packet of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, was struck by a cake of ice to-night and was sunk in five feet of water. Her hull is full of water.

There are prospects of a general break up of the ice to-night.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Skowhegan Hotel, Skowhegan, Me., Burned.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 29.—About 8 o'clock this evening, a fire broke out in the Skowhegan Hotel, at Skowhegan, Me., and the firemen were unable to extinguish it on account of the reservoirs being frozen. The hotel was entirely destroyed, but about half of the furniture was saved. There were two stores under the hotel, one a millinery store, occupied by E. ... Flag, and the other a grocery store occupied by James Emlley. The goods were all saved. Mr. D. D. Stewart was quite badly injured by a box thrown from a third-story window striking him on the head. The stables adjoining the House were saved. The cause of the fire was, probably, a defective chimney. The total loss will be between $60,000 and $80,000, insured for about $30,000.

Burglary in Philadelphia—$2,000 Worth of Chains.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29.—This afternoon, the gold-chain manufactory of A. Lobens, at the corner of Seventh and Jayne streets, was entered by thieves, who forced a burglar-proof safe and stole chains to the value of $2,000. Entrance to the building was gained by false keys. The proprietor was at his place at 1 o'clock, when all was safe. No clue to the thieves has been discovered.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather in Maine is still very cold. The thermometer stood at 25° below zero at sunrise yesterday at Waterville, and 31° below at Skowhegan.

The steam tannery of Messrs. Burke, Fesler & Co., at Springville, Ky., opposite Portsmouth, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss $50,000 to $60,000; insurance, $20,000.

Henry Williams, employed at the Thomaston colliery, near Pottsville, Penn., while cutting ice, yesterday, slipped and fell 400 feet down in the slope. He was instantly killed, and his body terribly mangled.

Rough and Tumble Scene in a Water Street Rum-Shop.

Patrick Connors, of No. 39 Scammel-street, went into Hugh Kelly's liquor-store, No. 318 Water-street, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After drinking for half an hour, he engaged in an altercation with Kelly, who was behind the bar. From words they came to blows, and finally drew their pistols and fired at each other. The loungers in the room rushed out and shouted for the police, leaving the men firing at each other. Several shots were exchanged, but the only result was a flesh-wound over Connors' left eye. The Police put an end to the fight, and both men were locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

THE ADRIATIC.

Plain Statement of the Facts in Relation to the Vessel.

What the Company Say Their Diver Told Them, and What the Diver Told His Brother—Card from the Agent.

The excitement caused by the publication in the TIMES of the departure of the Adriatic in an unseaworthy condition, in Midwinter, led the newspapers to interview the agent of the line, on Saturday, with varied results, some of which we produce, to show that an attempt was made to shake the truth of our statement of Saturday. It was not until the truth was told that any attempt was made to deny the statements which had been made respecting the screw of the Adriatic, for the week previous. The official log of the ship first proclaimed the fact. The Associated Press reports sent it broadcast, and it was common street talk. The public had been led to expect, from a report published, that the Adriatic would go into dock and be repaired, and every day since she discharged her cargo our reporter has kept a lookout to see her go into dock, so that he might see the condition of her screw when it came out of water.

The object he had in view was to see how readily the broken blades could be removed and new ones substituted. He did not dream that the ship would be sent across the Atlantic in such a condition, and when Friday came, and it was announced that her mails would close that evening at 8 o'clock, a reporter was sent to the office to ask when she would sail, and to procure a list of her passengers. He was told that she would sail on Saturday, but they refused to give a list of her passengers or to allow it to be seen. He was immediately sent over to the White Star Dock to gather such facts as could be obtained. On his return the facts secured to warrant that the condition of the ship should be made public.

Now let us see what the denials of the agents of the Company amount to:

The *Commercial Advertiser* reporter was informed by the agent of the White Star line that "the report which appeared in the TIMES of Saturday was false and greatly exaggerated. She (the Adriatic) has two blades entirely uninjured, and one-half the third and one-third of the fourth blade remain." He further stated that no intention was announced to put her in dock. It was found impossible. Respecting the time (fifteen or sixteen days) it would take her to cross, he said:

"This is ridiculous. We expect that she will make the voyage in eleven days. That is allowing twenty-four to thirty-six hours beyond the regular time."

To the reporter of the *Express*, Mr. Sparks stated that she "had lost one-third of one propeller blade and one-half of another," and that she "had taken out her usual complement of freight and passengers."

The *Herald* reporter interviews Mr. Sparks, and Capt. Perry, of the Adriatic. The latter says:

"Now as to the broken screw. It is a four-bladed screw. During our last voyage two of the blades were broken, and a thorough examination was made by a diver, who has given in writing a statement, showing that we have two blades complete, one-half of a third and two-thirds of another. If that can be called 'thoroughly disabled' then I don't know anything about seamanship."

The *World* says:

"On the recent passage to this port, when less than half way over, one blade of the propeller broke entirely off, and a piece amounting to one-third of another blade also broke, leaving her with two full blade and two-thirds of another. The writer had a conversation yesterday afternoon with a gentleman for many years connected with the Delamater Iron-works, of this City, and thoroughly conversant with the subject. In answer to a question as to whether he considered a vessel disabled as the Adriatic is safe, he replied: 'She probably will be safer than usual on her present passage from the fact that extra care will be used in steaming. The loss of the propeller-blades will throw the weight all on one side of the shaft, and this will cause more or less jar to the stern of the vessel, more than there would be ordinarily; still, if the bearings are all right, if the shaft fits snugly, and there is no play, there is no great danger, but should that not be the case, if there is play, the jar and shock of each revolution of the propeller might at last break the shaft-iron right through, and cause the vessel to leak. She'll have a fair wind all the way across, and I guess will go all right, but I should rather go to sea in her with her wheel all right.'"

The reporter who went to the Adriatic on Friday afternoon, and furnished the information that they "expected to cross in fifteen or sixteen days," &c., met a gentleman on Saturday evening while crossing on a Hoboken ferry-boat, and the subject of the Adriatic's condition was brought up. Said he: "I know all about her screw; my brother is the diver who went down to examine it; he tried to get the broken flukes (blades) off, but the bolts were so firmly corroded in that he couldn't budge them. It's a shame to send her to sea. She's only got one blade, and the stubs of three others."

That the agents of this Company did try to right her screw cannot be questioned, for they sent their engineer up to the Morgan Iron-works to see if they could not procure pontoons so as to lift her stern out of water so that they might get at the screw. It was thought at the Morgan Iron-works that it was a risky job to attempt to lift a large ship at one end, as it might strain her badly.

The *Herald* further adds:

"Had there been a dock large enough to accommodate the vessel," remarked Mr. Sparks at this point, "we should have had her put up at once and a new screw put in. But that we had not been able to do so is no fault of ours. The City is to blame for not having the proper accommodations."

Mr. Sparks must be ignorant of the facilities for docking large vessels in New-York. We have two sectional docks—one at New-York and one at Hoboken—"large enough to accommodate" the Adriatic. These docks have lifted over 20,000 vessels, of all descriptions, in fact an aggregate of 14,000,000 tons, without damage to a single vessel. They have lifted the Great Republic, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a vessel larger and heavier than the Adriatic. They have lifted the great iron-clad Dunderberg, built by Mr. Webb, and now in the French navy. These docks are capable, and would be glad of the job.

Failing to be satisfied with the accommodation of these docks, Mr. Sparks could have found facilities at the Erie Basin Docks, located at the foot of Elizabeth-street, South Brooklyn, which are the largest of the private dry-docks built on the Navy-yard Dock plan, in the United States. No. 1 dock is 500 feet in length, 120 feet wide at the top, and 60 feet wide on the floor or bottom. There are twelve feet of water over the sill at low water and eighteen feet at high-water. No. 2 dock is 400 feet in length, 100 feet wide at the top and 57 feet floor, with seventeen feet of water on the sill at low water and twenty-two feet at high water. There are three caissons fitted with engines of fifteen horse-power, capable of throwing 1,000 gallons per minute. The main pumping-engine is of the horizontal type, 600 horse-power, assisted by two donkey-engines of fifty and thirty horse-power respectively. The water capacity of the docks is 4,000,000 gallons, and it requires about three hours and a half's time to pump them dry. The Dock Company have every facility for discharging, storing, and loading cargoes on their premises. The offices of the Company are at No. 4 Bowling-green, within one minute's walk from the offices of the White Star line. Mr. Sparks has used these docks once to fit blades on a broken screw of one of the Company's steamers. So much for Mr. Sparks' (possibly unintentional) attempt to injure the reputation of this port as to its facilities for repairing damages to any class of vessels.

Now, a word as to the "misstatements" of the report as furnished to the TIMES on Saturday. It was written by a gentleman who has been at sea for nearly twenty-five years in every capacity, and whose experience and knowledge entitle his writings to consideration and confidence. It was written in the interest of humanity, and with a desire to state only plain facts and truths. The White Star line was not selected for an object because it was a White Star line steamer that was unfortunate enough to have her screw crippled. We would not allude to this, but from the fact that Mr. Sparks has in all his interviews with the reporters of the Press laid great stress upon this point. We have no means of knowing how Mr. Sparks stated the condition of the Adriatic to Mr. Creswell to induce him to consent to allow the mails to go forward on her. When a representative of the line called upon us to deny the statements we made on Saturday, he was asked to furnish us with a certificate from the diver who examined her, but he refused. As to denying the statement that it was announced that she would go into dry-dock, we must state that such an announcement was made in the daily Press, and that such an act was contemplated is proved by the fact that Mr. Sparks said that "had there been a dock, &c., we should have had her up at once, and put on a new screw." That they tried to do something, is proved by the fact that they went to the Morgan Iron-works to procure pontoons to lift her, a manœuvre which all sensible engineers would laugh at.

A Card from the Agent of the Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your comments in regard to the steamer Adriatic, of the White Star line, have evidently been inserted from erroneous information, and are calculated to give rise to groundless apprehension.

A comparison of the logs of the steamers which sailed from Liverpool during the same week as the Adriatic, all encountering weather of the heaviest character, affords ample testimony not only of our steamer's seaworthiness, but also that her speed is not seriously impaired.

Steamers.	Sailed from Liverpool.	Position 12th Dec. N. lat.	W. lon.
Manhattan	4th Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of Paris	5th Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	5th Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adriatic	5th Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abyssinia	7th Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]

It was on the evening of the 12th inst. that portions of two blades of the propeller were broken, and from that time the Adriatic steamed steadily against the contrary gale, although with reduced boiler power, the Captain wishing to guard against running short of coal—a predicament that has this year compelled so many steamers to put into Halifax—arriving here on the 21st, after a very fair run for the season. Of the above fleet the City of Paris arrived at Sandy Hook on the 18th, the Abyssinia and Canada on the same day as the Adriatic, and the Manhattan on the day following. On examination of the propeller, here by divers, it was found that the injury was not nearly so serious as anticipated. Their report is as follows:

"The White Star steam-ship Adriatic was thoroughly examined by me on Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1872, and found as follows: Two of the steam-ship's blades in perfect order and sound, the other two being broken, one blade having one-fourth broken, the other having one-third broken off. (Signed,) R. R. LOWE,

Submarine Engineer and Diver,
No. 13 Erie Building, New-York."

In order to carry out the wishes of the passengers of this line, and not break faith with the public, the passengers, the postal officials, and all inquiring, were made aware of the precise facts. I have no hesitation in affirming that the Adriatic left this port yesterday as seaworthy as any steamer sailing with her, and, although I do not anticipate so rapid a passage as usual, I am confident that her timely arrival will disperse any anxiety your informant may have excited.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. H. SPARKS,
Agent White Star line.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 29, 1872.

The Course of the Times Indorsed by the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On behalf of a large number of readers of the TIMES, let me thank you for your able exposition of the unseaworthy condition of the Adriatic, previous to her sailing for Europe with the United States mails on board. We are glad to see a paper bold and honest enough to make public the facts of her dangerous condition before she sailed, rather than to bemoan her loss after her destruction was insured through the niggardly management of the agents of the line. We, in common with the general public, hope that you will always give us timely warning when such craft are going to sea. Most papers are afraid to tell the truth, lest they might lose some little advertising patronage, but the TIMES is above such considerations. Why does not the White Star line publish the affidavit of its diver, which, if he tell the truth, will show that the Adriatic went to sea with only one of the four flukes of her screw. I have talked with numerous people, who say it was an outrage to send the Adriatic to sea in such a condition. Pray God that she arrives safely.

On behalf of many of your Jersey City readers.

ALGERNON BROADHEAD.

PAVONIA-AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1872.

RECENT MARINE DISASTERS.

Condition of the Vessels on the Massachusetts Coast—Bodies of Ten Men Recovered.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The German bark Frasne, from Singapore, for Boston, ashore near Highland Light, Cape Cod, remains tight, and lies easy, though badly iced up, 200 feet from low-water mark. Capt. Korting, of the Frasne, who had been ill for three weeks, died at Provincetown yesterday, and will be buried to-morrow.

Three bodies have been washed ashore at Peaked Hill Bar, all perfectly nude. Only one, that of J. H. Bane, first mate of the Peruvian, is recognized.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—The ship Peruvian, from Singapore, ashore on Cape Cod, has been broken into fragments. Three bodies have been recovered, one of which is that of Thomas H. Bane, the first mate. The rubber with which she was laden is being constantly washed up on the beach, and is being saved under the direction of the underwriters' agent.

About 1,000 bales of hemp have been brought ashore from the wreck of the bark Kadosh, at Point Allerton. The bodies of Capt. Mathews and the seven seamen lost have been recovered.

The German bark Frasne, from Singapore, ashore on Cape Cod, has worked further up on the beach, but in other respects remains as before reported. There is not much water in her. The steamer Charles Pearson arrived alongside on Sunday morning with lighters, and began discharging the cargo. Capt. Korting, of the Frasne, died on Saturday night.

A Cotton Ship on Fire—The Cargo Drenched with Water.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29.—The British bark J. S. Duffus, of this port, for Bremen, with 1,100 bales of upland cotton on board, took fire on Saturday night in the cabin forward. It was filled with water by the engines and sunk at the wharf. The damage to the cargo by salt water is large. It will be discharged.

Wreck of an American Bark—Loss of Eight Lives.

The London *Echo* of Dec. 10 states that on the 9th inst. a large bark, timber-laden, from America, bound to the Bristol Channel, went ashore at Scanlon Sands, about ten miles from Barnstaple. There were eighteen souls on board, including the crew of a shipwrecked vessel picked up on the passage home. Only ten succeeded in getting on shore, eight lives being lost. No names were ascertained.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Awkward Diplomatic Disclosures by the Duc de Grammont.

Documentary Evidence of Austrian Sympathy with France.

The Services of Baron Von Beust to be Dispensed With.

Resignation of the French Minister to the Papal Court.

Anxiety of the Monarchists to Make Political Capital.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

Lively Discussion of the Duc de Grammont's Disclosures—Austria's Attitude Shown From Official Documents.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Austrian, French, and Prussian newspapers are engaged in a lively controversy over the disclosures made by the Duc de Grammont in regard to the origin of the late war. The Duc brings documentary evidence to support the truth of his assertion that Austria promised to assist France in case of war with Prussia. He publishes an Austrian dispatch to the French Government, in which the pledge is given in the following words:

"Your cause is ours. We will contribute to the success of the French arms."

It is reported that the Austrian Government has determined to dispense altogether with the services of Count von Beust.

FRANCE.

Resignation of the Minister to the Vatican—Political Capital Made From It.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Bourgoing, the French Minister to the Papal Court, resigned, because some French naval officers in Rome at the beginning of the holidays called on the King and the Pope on the same day and tendered the compliments of the season. The monarchists seek to make political capital out of the affair. The *Union* publishes an address praising the Minister's act as a striking disavowal of the policy which would abandon the Holy Father to spoliation and insult.

Slight Accident to President Thiers—The Minister to the Vatican.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—President Thiers visited the English Embassy, yesterday. On leaving the building he fell, and suffered a slight contusion of the hip and elbow, but was able to be present at his reception this evening.

M. Bourgoing has left Rome.

Manifesto of the Republicans in the Assembly.

The Republican members of the French Assembly have issued a manifesto, of which the following is a translation:

DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the last three weeks France has been agitated, work has slackened, business has been checked, anxiety has taken possession of the public mind, the national existence has been, so to speak, suspended. This uneasiness is caused by the divided state, from which the Assembly appears unable to issue, which renders the Government of the Republic powerless, and destroys in its germ all hope of stability. Honest but timid minds have hitherto believed that circumspection, prudence, temporizing, would suffice to put an end to this situation. Illusion is no longer allowable. The recent votes in the Assembly show that a majority can neither establish itself there nor even be formed there. Thus the Government, so far from being able to govern, seems sometimes as though it were not sure even of existence. Crises are incessantly recurring which are fatal to every interest. Hence the conviction in the minds of all clear-sighted patriots that it is time for the country to resume the exercise of its sovereignty, in order to put an end to a contention which the country alone can settle. In the month of August, 1871, at the very sitting in which the Assembly assumed constituent powers, the party of the Union Republicaine brought forward a motion proposing the integral dissolution of the Assembly, and a fresh appeal to the electors. The adoption of this measure would have put an end to the difficulties which were beginning; it would have spared the country the trials to which it has been subjected since that period. At the present moment a large fraction of the Assembly recognizes that a dissolution is the sole issue for those who desire to avoid fresh perils. On all sides the electors are adopting this view. A dissolution obtained by legal means, such is our object, such the avowed desire of the nation. We openly reject all means of violent pressure; we repudiate force wherever it may proceed from; we are enemies of disorder. We have, during the last two years, given numberless proofs of this, for we have been found united around the Government of M. Thiers whenever it has been threatened. We ask the country to continue our work; to form by fresh elections a powerful majority capable of giving to the Government of the Republic an effective support and of ensuring the pacific triumph of the national will and the stability of the Republican institutions.

DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your patriotism has come to our assistance. You will ensure by your zeal the victory of public opinion. Above all things, take note and remember that the right of petition is an inviolable right, the exercise of which is guaranteed by the laws of the country. It is indissolubly linked with the principle of the national sovereignty. To violate it would be to violate universal suffrage itself.

PARIS, Dec. 10, 1872.

Edmond Adam, Allemand, Ancelon, Arrazat, Barni, Beriot, Martin Bernard, Paul Bert, Louis Blanc, Melvil Bloncourt, Boncan, Bouchet, Charles Boysset, Emile Brelay, Brillier, Henri Brisson, Brousses, Armand Caduc, Carion, Albert Castelnau, Jules Cazot, Challemel-Lacour, Colas, Cochon, Cotte, Adolphe Crémieux, Daumas, Deregnaucourt, Dorian, Dréo, Dubois, Ducuing, Pascal, Duprat, Dupuy, Paulin Durieu, Escarguel, Esquiros, Farcy, Ferrouillat, Gambetta, Ganault, Gaudy, Alphonse Gent, René Goblet, Godin, Grandpierre, Greppo, Jacquemart, Henri de Lacretelle, Lafize, Lafont de Pongauder, Laget, Alexis Lambert, Langlois, Amédée Larrieu, Laurent-Pichat, Henri Lefevre, Lepère, Lepetit, Lherminier, Louis ... [illegible], Mercier, Millaud, Henri Monier, Moreau, Naquet, Ordinaire, Parent, Peyrat, Edgar Quinet, Rathier, Michel Renaud, Rouvier, Salneuve, Sansas, Scheurer-Kestner, Schoelcher, Simiot, Taberlet, Tardieu, Testelin, Tiersot, Tirard, Tolain, Edmond Turquet, Viox.

RUSSIA.

The Condition of the Czarewitz Considered Satisfactory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—The physicians' bulletin, dated 11 o'clock this morning, states that the Czarewitz passed a quiet night, having had five hours of uninterrupted sleep. The fever had neither increased nor decreased. The patient's condition as to strength was satisfactory.

The New Russian Breech-Loader.

M. Kruka, the inventor of the breech-loader which has been adopted by the War Department at St. Petersburg for the Russian Army, has just published a pamphlet at Ekaterinoslaw, in which he describes a new invention of his called the "Kulomet," or hand mitrailleuse. The Kulomet, he says, is of simple construction, and may be used by the soldier on any ground, however hilly, just like a rifle. It is comparatively cheaper and simpler than the Werndl and other breech-loaders used by European armies, and a soldier armed with it can, under all circumstances, fire thrice as rapidly as with the Zündnadelgewehr; in battle it will fire twenty-four shots a minute, while other breech-loaders only fire from twelve to thirteen a minute. Any rifle may be converted into a Kulomet, and any cartridges may be used with it.

LOUISIANA.

Further Dissection of the Address of the Citizens' Committee.

Federal Officials and Their Intervention in State Affairs—Warmoth and His Pets—Misstatements of the Address Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Availing myself of your liberal courtesy, I proceed to make a closer and more critical examination of the carefully and artfully prepared statements contained in the address to the people of the United States, issued by the Committee of Citizens of Louisiana, now present in New-York, for the purpose of presenting their side of the story. I propose first to examine what this address contains, and shall then set forth some important and material facts which the Committee, or rather their Chairman and counselor, has purposely omitted to mention.

1. The first averment to which I object is that the "events" which the Committee profess to narrate were "entirely brought about by the agency of officers, civil and military, of the General Government." Even in a technical and literal sense, this I deny to be in accordance with the facts, but if it were true, I see no impropriety in such officers aiding the people of Louisiana to defeat the machinations, the selfish and corrupt schemes of such a contemner of law and justice as Gov. Henry C. Warmoth admittedly is. There was a time, and that not long since, when the leaders of the Louisiana Democracy were in close council with those very officers of the General Government for the purpose of devising measures by which this man Warmoth might be driven from the power and the position which he had so excessively abused. We heard nothing at that time of the impropriety of these officers coming to the help of the oppressed people of Louisiana. What we did hear was that, as those very officers had been instrumental in fastening Warmoth upon that people, and enabling him to ride roughshod over them and their liberties, it was their duty to render assistance in bringing his reign of tyranny to a speedy termination. The cabinet of the President of the United States contains many a telegram and letter from prominent bankers, merchants, lawyers, and other citizens of New-Orleans, beseeching him in the most earnest terms to come to their aid against this bad man, even if he had to stretch the laws in so doing. Gen. Grant was urged by those persons to declare martial law, and to send a military Governor to Louisiana, that an end might be put to the flagrant and intolerable misgovernment which Gov. Warmoth was practicing there.

2. The second point in the address of the Louisiana Committee which I desire to notice is this: That the officers of the United States Government at New-Orleans have been engaged in "a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the State."

My first answer to this allegation is that the Government of the State of Louisiana has not been overthrown, and there is no evidence, except the mere assertion of this committee, that there was any purpose or attempt to accomplish such an object. That Gov. Warmoth, personally, has been overthrown, and deserved to be overtaken by such a fate, is most true; but I apprehend that an individual holding such an office may be impeached and suspended for crime or misdemeanor while the Government itself continues to be constitutionally administered. I can only account for this confusion of ideas of the distinguished author of the address, by attributing it to the stress he was laboring under to make it appear that the actual Government of Louisiana had been overthrown, and not the man who was at its head. It is easy to be seen that the Committee could excite no indignation in the North, nor elicit any sympathy by the story that such a man as Warmoth had been beaten at his own game by the Republicans of Louisiana. Therefore they sounded the tocsin that the Government of the State had been overthrown. Mark how plain a tale will put to silence a charge of this kind.

The election held in the State of Louisiana on Nov. 4, 1872, was managed by Gov. Warmoth, with the aid of the Democratic State Central Committee. Their plan was to throw every obstacle in the way of the registration of colored voters—a process preliminary to the election. The Registrars were all, or nearly all, Democrats—at all events in the more important parishes they were of that stripe of politics. Their instructions were to exhaust every device to lessen the registration of colored voters and increase that of the white voters, especially those of Democratic proclivities. These instructions emanated from Gov. Warmoth and B. P. Blanchard, Chief Supervisor of Registration, one of his tools, and they were faithfully executed. The result was that upward of ten thousand persons, entitled by law to be registered, were prevented from complying with that formality by the devices and obstacles thrown in their way by Warmoth's officers. This is not mere assertion. I have myself seen and read the sworn statements of respectable Democrats of Louisiana, detailing, circumstantially, the acts of these Registrars which had the effect I have stated. I will cite one—that of Robert A. Hunter, of Rapides Parish, Louisiana, a lawyer of prominence, a Democrat unquestionably sincere and orthodox, and a citizen whose reputation for honesty nobody will dispute. Well, Mr. Hunter swears that 1,500 colored voters of his parish failed to have their names inscribed on the registration books through the fault—nay, the crime—of the officers in charge of that process, and after those voters had exhausted every effort to accomplish it. The same tricks were resorted to in other populous parishes, and Rapides is a fair sample of how the thing was done throughout the State. I cannot understand how gentlemen professing to be candid, truthful, and impartial can say they have "no knowledge of any trickery, any fraud, in the election, and do not believe any such existed." The Committee, perhaps, do not think the colored voters constitute a portion of "the people." I rather think that is the explanation of their statement on this part of the subject.

3. The next point deserving of notice is that "Gov. Warmoth was not a candidate for re-election." As a mere matter of fact this is true, but it is what the lawyers style a *suppressio veri*, which is a *suggestio falsi*. Gov. Warmoth desired to be re-elected, but was told that it was impossible, and he compromised upon a promise to be sent to the Senate of the United States, which promise the Democrats had it in their power to perform, for the scheme of the campaign included the election of a sufficient number of Democrats to the new Legislature who would necessarily be subservient to the will of the leaders of the party. Now, as a particular friend and protégé of Warmoth's (J. R. West,) held the other Senatorial position at Washington, representing Louisiana, this arrangement left Warmoth with perhaps even more power over the fortunes and Government of the State than if he had been re-elected Governor. It substituted for him Col. John McEnery, a very excellent, well-meaning citizen, but a man of weak character, who would be under the control of the Democratic leaders and utterly unable to govern of and by himself. I might say more of Col. McEnery's unfitness for the position of Governor, but prefer to confine myself to the objection just mentioned, which is certainly sufficient, if true, to have excluded him from the candidacy at such a juncture as this. The underlying question in the campaign being that relating to the legality of the public debt of the State, and the measures to be taken to ascertain whether it was or was not binding upon the people, you have an explanation of the bond of union which linked the Democratic Party with Gov. Warmoth, whose assistance could not be dispensed with for years to come if the debt was to be paid, and as I have said, the bankers, capitalists, money-brokers, and real estate owners of New-Orleans were deeply interested to have it paid.

4. The next misstatement of the address is that which relates to the removal of P. J. Herron from the office of Secretary of State by Gov. Warmoth on the day that the Returning Board of Elections were to count the ballots. Mr. Herron was a member of that Board, but he had refused to make or join in making such returns as Warmoth desired. Therefore his head had to come off. Now, the Governor had no power under the Constitution or statutes of the State to remove, by his own mere fiat, any officer, much less a constitutional officer. So he trumped up an accusation against Mr. Herron that he was a defaulter to the State, and could not hold office, and by virtue of what he styled an "Executive order," enforced by a subservient police organization of which the Governor was the head, he drove Mr. Herron from the room occupied by the Secretary of State, in the State-house, and installed, by the same process and means, a follower of his own, named Frank Wharton. This proceeding was without even the color of legality. Mr. Herron was appointed by Gov. Warmoth to the office of Secretary of State more than a year ago, and his defalcation to the Treasury existed then if it exists now. He was then an intimate friend of the Governor, but as he refused to do the Governor's bidding, it was determined to decapitate him. The Supreme Court of the State have decided since that his appointment to the office was illegal. The Committee say "they have no reason to believe that the action of Gov. Warmoth in the removal of Herron was based upon a desire to commit fraud, for, under the returns, there was no necessity to commit fraud." Indeed! How did Gov. Warmoth know what the returns of the election would show? They had not been counted at that time; at all events, they had not been legally counted. If he knew at that time what the returns would show, he must have had the ballots counted in secret. The Committee say that "Herron's removal was prompted by Gov. Warmoth's discovery of a plot between Herron and Lynch (another member of the Board) to falsify the returns and defeat the will of the people." Admitting the existence of such a plot for the sake of argument, where was the necessity for removing Herron when Warmoth himself was a member of the Board of returning officers, and had the power to prevent any falsification of the returns? But Herron and Lynch had no interest in falsifying the returns. They were not candidates at the election, whereas Warmoth had a deep interest in the result of the election, as I have shown.

5. The next misstatement of the remarkable address is that an injunction or restraining order was illegally issued by the United States Circuit Court against "the State Government," and against "the Governor of the State," at the suit of W. P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor. Now, the fact is that no such injunction or restraining order was issued. The proceeding of Kellogg was not against the State Government, or against the Governor of the State, but against Henry C. Warmoth and others individually whom he had pretended to appoint as members of the Returning Board of Elections. Mr. Warmoth was a member of that Board, but not as Governor of the State, and if he was proceeding illegally as such member of the Board, he could certainly be restrained without interfering with the Administration of the Government. I am willing to leave that to any well-read lawyer in New-York or elsewhere. And if Warmoth could not be restrained by a judicial order from acting unlawfully, the other members of the Board could be beyond a doubt, for they were no part of the State Government. But the fact is that Gov. Warmoth, in his capacity as a member of this Board, was only restrained from counting the votes in the manner and by the method which he intended to adopt. He was not restrained or enjoined from performing any of his constitutional functions, for Judge Durell is too good a lawyer, too learned a jurist, to issue an order of that character. The order was issued to prevent falsification of the returns by Gov. Warmoth and his appointees, and to prevent mutilation and destruction of the returns, in which Mr. Kellogg had an unquestionable interest. If such an injunction had not been issued, it is my opinion that Mr. Kellogg's right to the office of Governor would have been defeated by unlawful means. The act of Congress of 1870 was framed and adopted to prevent just such a result. Mr. Kellogg's petition or bill in Chancery upon which his suit was founded was drawn by one of the most experienced Chancery lawyers in Louisiana—Mr. J. R. Beckwith, who is the present Attorney of the United States for that district. I venture to affirm that the proceeding was in all respects in conformity with law and the practice of the Court, and was simply one preventive of wrong. The votes cast in Louisiana on the 4th of November last have not been counted by Judge Durell, nor has he "overthrown" the State Government, unless the overthrow of Warmoth personally includes the Government. [illegible] Judge Durell has decided that the returns of the election should be deposited in his Court, with the Clerk thereof, that they might be counted by the legal returning officers, and Warmoth has been impeached and suspended from office by the Legislature, and the person acting as Lieutenant-Governor by virtue of his position as President of the Senate has constitutionally assumed the functions of Governor. This individual happens to be a colored man named Pinchback, who was a Senator when Lieut.-Gov. Dunn died, and elected to the Presidency of the body at an extra session called by Gov. Warmoth. It is well known in New-Orleans that there was a struggle to prevent Pinchback's election, and that it was effected by the influence, some say money, of Gov. Warmoth. Now, conceding that Pinchback's term of office as a Senator has expired, he continues to act as Lieutenant-Governor until the Lieutenant-Governor elected on Nov. 4, 1872, has qualified and been inducted. This by express provision of law.

I might go on exposing other misstatements made in this address, but believe I have said enough to prove that full faith and credit should not be given to so partisan a document, and close by annexing hereto one of the passages of the address, every word of which is true. It proves, to my mind, the necessity for such a law as that enacted by Congress in 1870, for the purpose of preventing a continuation of such wrongs.

"The Committee take the liberty to say that they have no connection with these suits as parties or attorneys; neither do they claim any of the offices in dispute. [illegible] the controversies among the political classes which have [illegible] and brought scandal upon the State. They affirm that during the last four years there has not been good government in Louisiana. There has been extravagance, prodigality, dishonesty, and waste in the public expenditures. The public debt has been enormously increased, with but little corresponding benefit. The credit of the State has been given to speculating corporations for personal aims. The taxes on property have assumed such proportions that they might be called rents paid by the proprietors to the state for its occupation and use. The taxes upon business oppress the commercial and laboring classes. The laws to control elections, corporations, and public institutions stimulate these excesses of office-holders, and the consequence is depression and discontent. The State needs an honest, faithful, and responsible government, conducted to attain public objects, and not to enrich its members or to perpetuate their power. There was an earnest effort to obtain such a government at the last election."

Railroad Accident in New-Jersey—Collision Near the Bergen Tunnel.

At 8 P. M. on Saturday an accident of a serious nature occurred on the Erie Railroad. The Erie express-train, which left Long Dock at 7½ P. M. with two locomotives, came into collision with a freight-train coming from Weehawken, and bound for Jersey City. The freight-train consisted of five cars, three of them being coal-wagons and two United States rolling-stock carriages. The freight-train, when it arrived about half a mile west of Bergen Tunnel, endeavored to switch off on to what is known as the Eastern track. This was a slow process, in consequence of the state of the road, and before it could be completed, and while the freight-train was on the track along which the express-train was to pass, the latter came up with its two engines, traveling at the rate of about twenty miles per hour, and a violent collision occurred. The five cars of the freight-train were almost entirely demolished, and the forward engine of the express-train severely damaged, and finally thrown over on its side into a deep cutting on the west side of the track. The other engine and the passenger and baggage cars were thrown back a considerable distance by the concussion, but sustained no damage. At the first shock of the collision the engineer on the forward engine jumped on to a heap of snow, and escaped injury. The fireman fell into the cutting with the engine, but was not injured. The five cars composing the freight-train bore the brunt of the collision, and were completely shattered. The only freight carried by them [illegible] with the *débris* of the cars, and the snow merely served to add to the confusion without causing loss to anybody. A number of men were telegraphed for from different points of the road, and in a couple of hours the express-train, with its uninjured engineer and fireman, proceeded on its journey, and at midnight the tracks were entirely cleared of the *débris* and traffic resumed. Yesterday a number of men were on the ground removing the fragments of the injured wagons. The loss from the accident will not be over $7,000, $5,000 of which is occasioned by the injury to the locomotive.

A Thirty-One Hours' Dance—An Old Man Wins a Wager.

From the Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle, Dec. 14.

Jimmy Kennovan finished his thirty-one hours' dance at 3 o'clock last night. Jimmy kept in locomotion throughout the whole time announced, only taking a brief recess at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of bathing his face and having a brief respite. At this time he showed few symptoms of over-exertion. His feet were slightly swollen, but he otherwise seemed as fresh as when he commenced. His extremities were bathed by his trainer with brandy, which proved a most excellent specific for the purpose for which it was used. Before the expiration of the ten minutes allotted Jimmy began to feel sleepy, and was glad to begin his exercise again as soon as possible. At frequent intervals he drank wine with raw eggs as an invigorant. His appetite was also keen during the trial, and he ate heartily. When the last twenty minutes before the elapse of the thirty-one hours had come, Jimmy, it seemed, had husbanded his strength for the close, "let himself out." He seemed as fresh and more vigorous than when he first began, and he danced the last three dances with an energy and heartiness which would have put to blush a youth of sixteen. Jimmy, in fact, did not stop when 3 o'clock struck, but kept on going for nearly ten minutes longer. When the feat was finished he departed with his trainer for his lodging, where he was placed in a hot bath, rubbed down and put to bed. The spectators during the evening enjoyed themselves in singing and dancing, and passed the time very agreeably. Jimmy slept calmly and peacefully until 7 o'clock this morning, when he arose and dressed himself. He made his appearance on the street this forenoon, apparently as fresh as ever. For a person sixty years of age the feat which he has performed is truly remarkable.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Comments of the Press.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

Men speculate about the *Tribune* and comment on the great prosperity of the TIMES in almost the same breath; the one subject naturally follows the other. The *Tribune* made a tremendous "flop" [illegible] thereby, and the TIMES benefited by it. What was seen when Raymond went to Philadelphia saddled with Andrew Johnson was seen [illegible] when Mr. Greeley bolted from the Republican Party and came out as a Simon-pure Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In the one case the indignant soldiers of the TIMES [illegible] the square and joined the *Tribune's* constituency; in the other, the *Tribune's* indignant readers walked into the TIMES office and kept the [illegible] subscription clerk so busy that he [illegible] behind his desk, when before it disappeared as regularly as the clock struck 5. The TIMES, however, had begun to prosper [illegible] before the commencement of the *Tribune* affair. Its gallant raid on Tammany and the corrupt gang who have so long plundered the City, brought it a rich reward, which it was [illegible]. Its circulation had increased, and its business had increased, and from points which themselves were regarded as satisfactorily prosperous. The *Tribune's* [illegible] gave it another "lift;" the first it had given itself by its own enterprise; the second it recognized promptly, and took advantage of duly. It gained during the campaign [illegible] after the Tammany war I don't know how many subscribers, and I can't say how much business; but I am told by those who would tell me the simple truth, that it has won a daily circulation of from seventy to seventy-five thousand—and at the time of extraordinary events more—against say from thirty to forty thousand two years ago; that its weekly edition has the splendid circulation, now of over a hundred and twenty-five thousand copies, and will have from fifteen to twenty thousand greater after the first of January, against an exceedingly small and modest circulation less than two years ago; and that its advertising patronage has increased in like proportion, so that its managers may put their hands in their pockets, if they choose and nod to their advertised terms as "unchangeable." With the opening of Fall, the enlargement and rearrangement of the [illegible] were begun, and now the TIMES has, if not the largest and most conspicuous, the best arranged newspaper business office in the country. It is twice as large as before, and half a dozen times as elegant and convenient. The old business-room fronting on Printing-house-square is now occupied by the advertising and subscription clerks. Connected with it in the rear by arches, is a hall, from which the cashier's office, the public and private offices of the publisher, of his son, and of the business manager of the weekly, open. These are all finished in the finest polished black walnut, and are richly, though by no means gaudily, furnished. In the space which I have termed a hall are [illegible] cases for the books of the concern, wardrobes, and convenient cases for the files. The public entrance to the cashier's and publisher's rooms is by a side door from Park-row. The improvement thus made is great. One who enters the office feels that he is entering the office of a great establishment; and this is exactly what he is doing. He gazes upon the great curved counter, the massive desks, and the solemn faces of the clerks—for they are not yet at all familiar with their surroundings, and appear like men in strange places—and he is at once convinced with the [illegible] of the Daily newspaper. In the large press-room below the buildings, the [illegible] and the street, changes are also in progress; new folding-machines are going in, and others are to go in; and in the editorial rooms upstairs improvements are making for the convenience of the editors. There has been no material change in the management of the editorial or business department of the paper since the beginning of the upward movement in the circulation of the paper, so the credit is due for its now prosperous condition to the present down-stairs and upstairs management.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Reporter.

We are prepared to furnish the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, the leading Republican newspaper of the country, with the *Reporter*. Persons who have been in the habit of taking the New-York *Tribune* will find this journal admirably fitted to take its place.

From the Baltimore American.

The New-York *Tribune* ceased its career yesterday under the control of Whitelaw Reid, and is to be the leading organ of what may be termed "the Republican grumblers." It will hereafter be regarded as the rival of the *World*, and the TIMES now has a clear field, which it nobly deserves, as the leading Republican paper of the country.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader Advocate.

Keep well informed if you wish to succeed in any business. New-York is the centre of commercial transactions in this country. Among the best commercial journals the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES stands A No. 1. No business man can afford to do without it.

From the Johnstown (Penn.) Tribune.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the leading Republican paper in the United States. While the *Tribune* flopped over to the Liberals it stood firm. A club is now being made up for the WEEKLY at the post-office, and we advise those who wish to get the best, and at the same time cheapest, Republican paper in the country to hand in their names.

From the Three Rivers (Mich.) Reporter.

The political revolutions of the past year have brought the NEW-YORK TIMES to the front more prominently than ever before, and it is now the acknowledged organ of the Republican Party of the country. Its ability has never been questioned, and its fearlessness in attacking corruptionists in high places was clearly established by its course against Tweed and his fellow-thieves in New-York last year.

From the Somerset (N. J.) Unionist.

We commend the NEW-YORK TIMES to Republicans everywhere. Its weekly edition especially is of great worth to farmers, containing much that is of interest to them. It is a first-class newspaper in every respect, besides being pronounced Republican in principle. During the late campaign it defended the Administration almost single-handed in New-York, and earned for itself a character among Republicans second to none in the country. It should receive its reward in a greatly-enlarged circulation.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Evening Express.

The most disinterested newspaper article we have seen in some time was that in Friday's New-York *World*, in which the editor labored through a column to show that the *Tribune* had returned to the Republican Party, and would therefore retain its large weekly circulation, thus preventing the NEW-YORK TIMES from stumbling into great good fortune by becoming heir to the *Tribune's* weekly subscription list. Those who are unable to see the disinterestedness should observe that by this means the *World*, first, was able to soundly abuse the TIMES, which it can never forgive, for showing more pluck than it did in fighting Tammany; and, second, the Democrats were given thereby to understand that the *Tribune* was a Republican paper, and hence had no claims on their support, which, of course, in that case, would be given to the *World*.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times and Expositor.

The newspaper is an acknowledged power in this country. It moves and shapes public opinion and sentiment as no other agency possibly can. So well is this fact understood that an intelligent man would wish no better index to a man's sentiments and thought-life than a survey of the papers that man habitually reads. In view of the influence that the newspaper is silently exercising all the time, how necessary that none but the best be admitted into the home-circle. But it is in the sphere of politics that the newspaper achieves its greatest victories. Not in all history is there a parallel to the great and good results wrought out in one single instance [illegible] by newspapers, but mainly through the courage, ability, and persistent effort of one—the NEW-YORK TIMES. The circumstances are so recent, and so fresh in the minds of all newspaper readers as to preclude the necessity of rehearsing the history of the war between the NEW-YORK TIMES and the corrupt "Ring" that had fastened itself in the City and State of New-York. Tammany had become so powerful as to defy public opinion, and ruled the courts and held the press in subjection. When it had reached the pinnacle of its power, this David of the Press, the NEW-YORK TIMES, challenged the giant and assailed it. The contest looked as if there could be but one issue to it, and the truckling newspapers laughed at the TIMES' assaults as Quixotic, and predicted its failure. Nothing daunted, the newspaper went on with the fight, and today Tammany lies on the ground disarmed and powerless, and the newspaper that alone [illegible] to assail the giant is acknowledged to be one of the leading organs of public opinion in the land, indeed if it is not first in the line. Republican in politics, it brings to the discussion of political topics a keen logic, an information that can be relied on in its statement of facts, and a most attractive style that makes what it says interesting even to those who may not agree with its deductions and conclusions. Its general news is wide and reliable and always fresh. To Republicans who desire a New-York paper, we have no hesitation in saying you cannot get a better one than the TIMES.

NEWARK.

A Glance at New-Jersey's Manufacturing City.

Its Rapid Progress—Leading Articles of Manufacture—Advantages of a Residence There—Prominent [illegible] and Other Institutions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWARK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1872.

It was in the month of May when those old emigrants from Connecticut pitched their tents on the site of the present large and thriving City of Newark. Had they arrived later in the year they would probably have chosen some favored spot for their future home which was not quite in such close proximity to the marshes and their annual Autumn pestilence in the shape of mosquitoes. But in spite of marshes and mosquitoes, Newark has grown, as the old ladies say, beyond all knowledge, and with a rapidity of late years which throws the growth of New-York and Brooklyn into the cold shade. In twelve years the population of the city has more than doubled, (in 1860 it was estimated at 60,000, at the beginning of this year it was estimated at 125,000,) factories and mills of all descriptions have sprung up, others are in course of erection, banks and wholesale trade are coming to the front, and Newark dives its hands deep down into its well-filled pockets and looks complacently around with an air of satisfaction and honest pride.

Capt. Robert Treat, of Milford, and Parson Abram Pierson, of Branford, the first with a following of forty-one, the second with a company of twenty-three persons, took possession of their new settlement in 1666, having bought it of the Indians for the stereotyped collection of guns, blankets, knives, liquor, &c. Fifteen years afterward Newark had a population of 500 souls, and owned 10,000 acres of town lands and 40,000 acres of outlying plantations. In 1712 it was made a township by Queen Anne, but still its early growth was very slow and tedious, and in 1810 the population was less than 6,000. The *Sentinel of Freedom*, the oldest newspaper in the State of New-Jersey, its first number having been issued 5th October, 1796, gives the following census returns for 1810, in its number for 19th March, 1811:

Number of inhabitants in 1810 in the town plot of Newark	5,[illegible]
Number of dwelling-houses	[illegible]
Number of stores, barns, stables, &c.	[illegible]

In those days the principal business of Newark and the other towns of Essex County was the manufacture of cloths, stuffs and general woolen goods, boots, shoes, and slippers, distilling, and carriage-building. The value of the aggregate product of the county was only $1,810,[illegible]. To-day the manufacturing business of Newark alone is not less than $100,000,000 a year. The Board of Trade returns for 1871 give the number of manufacturing establishments at 1,0[illegible], the capital invested, $2[illegible],407,[illegible], the number of hands employed, 30,147; the amount of wages paid, $14,707,307, and the value of the products, $73,879,036. This is, relatively, a better showing in manufacture than New-York City could make, and proves Newark's claim, that she is by far the leading city of New-Jersey, to be a just one; the more especially as it appears to be a fact that these returns are not so exhaustively comprehensive as might be wished. They are the first that have been made, and they were compiled under considerable difficulty, owing to the disinclination of some of the manufacturers to furnish the Board with information. The leading articles of manufacture are boots and shoes, $9,000,000; beer, $[illegible]; enameled cloth, $1,200,000; clothing, $3,000,000; hats, $3,500,000; hardware, $3,500,000; iron, principally for domestic trade, $1,750,000; jewelry, a specialty of Newark, $6,000,000; leather, $5,250,000; refining and smelting, $9,000,000; saddlery and harness, $1,000,000; tobacco, $1,500,000; trunks and valises, $3,000,000, and varnish, $1,000,000. Newark was made a port of entry during the session of Congress, 1833-4. But the foreign commerce is very trifling—the imports and exports together, for 1871, being under $50,000, and the collected import duties only amounting to between $3,000 and $8,000.

The great secret of the growth and prosperity of Newark is, that the low value of her building sites, compared with those of New-York, and her railroad communications with that City, have not only tempted people to seek a residence in the city or its suburbs, but have made it one of the many outlying workshops of New-York. In addition, Newark has the water facilities of the Passaic River and the Morris and Essex Canal, opened in 1837, and I am told that she has that priceless boon, an honest city government, and consequent low taxes. With regard to the convenience of Newark as a place of residence for men doing business in New-York, nice plots of land, 25 by 100, in desirable localities, for the erection of a house, can be bought for $2,000 to $3,500. Six to twelve-roomed houses, with every convenience and all the modern improvements, can be rented in the best parts of the city at from $500 to $800 a year. Toward the southern ends of Clinton-avenue and Broad-street building lots are more costly. They sell for about $5,000, varying a little; but then they are 150 feet deep. In the heart of the city, that part of Broad-street fronting the parks, property is still more valuable, selling at $800 to $1,000 a foot frontage. But though this section of the city is the oldest, it apparently has an increasing prestige. Military and Washington Parks are considered highly fashionable locations for residences, and, from the corner of the Park by Market-street, Broad-street, with its splendid thoroughfare, 132 feet wide, is one succession of banks, insurance offices, public buildings, &c. But in no case is there any approach to the fancy prices for lots that are paid in New-York, and one of the leading real estate agents tells me that the average rentals for houses of all classes may be fairly stated at one-half those of the same class in New-York. For manufactories, what are considered to be less desirable localities are just as good as any other, and can be purchased at still lower rates, especially on the eastern side of the city. Some very large factories are already in existence in that quarter, along the banks of the Morris and Essex Canal, notably the extensive enameled and japanned leather factory and tannery of T. P. Howell & Co., the buildings of which occupy two entire blocks. But one stroll through the city tells any one how rapidly it is growing in all directions.

And there is, too, the great and inestimable advantage of traveling in well-warmed, comfortable cars, with a certainty of having a seat, and being landed in Liberty-street, in close proximity to the heart of the business quarter of New-York, in five and thirty minutes, instead of having to stand in a cold, dirty street-car, packed as full and with as great a variety as a pickle-jar, during an hour or an hour and a half's ride from the upper quarters of New-York to the City Hall. It may be objected that in New-York the cars follow one another in rapid succession—every three or four minutes. True, but that is only valuable to the regular traveler, when the first one he sees happens to be full. Nearly all business men have a habit—a necessity—of leaving their homes at a certain hour. They seldom vary more than a few minutes. Out comes the watch, the minute for departure has arrived, the coffee-cup is hastily drained, and he is off. He has only to do the same thing in Newark. There, there is no occasion to wait for the next train, because the one then starting is full. The trains never are full to repletion. And suppose he be too late for his regular train? If he is in a hurry, he can rush off to some other depot and take one of the other trains; for the different lines of railway do not run their trains at the same time. And then, again, the depots are in different parts of the city, thus giving all plenty of accommodation. There are now four separate and distinct means of railroad communication between Newark and New-York, and on the 1st of January a fifth will be added in the Midland. The New-Jersey Railroad runs thirty-six trains a day to New-York; the Morris and Essex, twenty-nine; the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, [Newark and New-York,] twenty-six; and the Newark and Hudson, a branch of Erie, six. Here are ninety-seven trains a day, exclusive of the Midland line, running between Newark and New-York. The number of trains returning from New-York is about the same. I must confess that I cannot see how the most rigid and exact business man could wish for more frequent and ample accommodation for reaching his counting-house. For the manufacturer, to whom moments in the conveyance of his freight are not so precious, the advantages of having his factory anywhere else but in New-York are manifold, and so patent that it is totally unnecessary to enumerate them. But from Westchester County and the outlying districts of Brooklyn he can find no tithe of the facilities for forwarding his goods to the shipping wharves of New-York, even if they could be conveyed there as rapidly, as he can from Newark. And he has this secondary, but very important advantage, that the competition of the leading lines of railway keeps down his freight dues and insures quick and punctual delivery. At least, if it does not it should do so; and I am disposed to think that, being so powerful a body, the manufacturers would be themselves to blame if they tolerated for more than a day any dilatoriness on the part of the various railroad companies in dispatching and delivering their goods. But I hear no complaints; so I presume that all goes smoothly.

The present area of the City of Newark is about 17½ square miles—11,200 acres, and the population is estimated at 125,000, of whom nearly 40,000, chiefly Germans and Irish, are foreigners. The valuation of real estate in the city, as assessed for 1871, is $62,268,[illegible], and of personal property, $21,717,800; together, $[illegible]. The amount raised by taxation during the year was $1,396,020; and Newark can point with pride to the fact that this sum is only an increase of $3,966 over the taxation of 1870. Some of the local politicians must either be blind to opportunities, or else there can be no opportunities on which to seize. Here is a splendid opening for some coming Tweed!

Newark now boasts nine banks; though many of the business men here, having branch houses in New-York, have also a banking account there. There are five savings banks, the oldest of which, the Newark Savings Institution, incorporated in 1847, has $12,092,941 56 deposits. The aggregate deposits of all the savings banks amount to $18,634,000 41. There are sixteen local life and fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $3,738,817, and the Mutual Life Office, of New-York, has a Newark branch. The Fire Department is paid by the city, and, for all I know, may be admirably organized and conducted; but, in these days of terrible conflagration, it strikes me that it is hardly on a sufficient scale for a large manufacturing city, with 125,000 inhabitants. It only boasts three first-class steam-engines, though it has four small ones; and it has only one hose-truck, and a hand one at that. They are reported to be "all in good condition;" but, as the hose-truck cannot be in two places at once, I am at a loss to see of what value its "good condition" would be to the owner of a factory blazing at one end of the town, while the hose-truck is doing duty at another fire at the other end. I believe that it is a generally understood thing that every fire-engine should have its own hose-truck; at all events, it seems to be but common sense that it should. Again, supposing a conflagration should break out at such extensive factories as the Clark Thread Mills, or Howell's Leather Factory, or Carter, Hawkins & Dodd's great jewelry manufactory in Mulberry-street? It strikes me that, if the fire once got a good hold of any one of these large establishments, it would take all the seven fire-engines, first-class and second-class, big and little, to put it out. What is to become of the rest of the city all this while? It would be utterly unprotected, and, as far as the Fire Department is concerned, the fire must necessarily be allowed to burn itself out or to produce a general conflagration. Surely the citizens of Newark should take warning from the terrible results of the fires in Chicago and Boston. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn was supposed to be fire-proof beyond all others; but it burnt up like tinder. Boston has demonstrated that granite is powerless to resist fire. The only thing then to do is to put out a fire without loss of time, and so prevent its spreading. Is the Fire Department of this city likely to be able to put out two large fires at the same time in different quarters of the city?

As for the means of education, the city seems comparatively rich. There are twenty-two public school-houses, nine of which are each capable of accommodating from eight hundred to one thousand pupils, and have both primary and grammar departments; the other buildings are all smaller and confined to one department. But in addition there are five evening schools, a Normal school, and a High school, under the charge of a principal and ten assistants, where the rising generation is prepared for commercial life or for college.

Foremost among the public institutions of interest in Newark is the New-Jersey Historical Society. The settlement of New-Jersey is coeval with the earliest history of this country, and it is therefore not surprising that the citizens of so conservative a State should have organized an institution the duty of whose officers it is "to discover, procure, and preserve, whatever relates to any department of the history of New-Jersey, natural, civil, literary, or ecclesiastical, and generally of other portions of the United States." Besides being a depository for numerous curious and interesting relics of the past, many intimately connected with the romance of history, the Society's rooms contain the nucleus of a most valuable historical library. The collection already includes six thousand bound volumes, among which are twelve volumes of the minutes of the Long Parliament, and the *Sentinel of Freedom*, from its first issue, dated 5th October, 1796, down to the present day. The *Sentinel of Freedom* is the weekly edition of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, which is by far the leading paper here, and which, though forty years of age, appears to be in the heyday of its youth. The library also possesses ten thousand pamphlets, some of which are doubtless of little value, while others are equally valuable. There is, too, a small collection of manuscripts, said to be of great value and rarity. This Historical Society, like those of New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, and other cities, is doing a work which men of cultured minds deeply regret was so neglected by their forefathers. They are collecting materials for some future Gibbon or Hallam, or even some brilliant, but untrustworthy, Macaulay, on which the coming History of the United States may be founded. And Newark boasts a Library Association, an incorporated stock institution, and therefore smelling of [illegible]. But I am told that this is not so. Of course, I have had no time or opportunity to examine the contents of the shelves. But there is the best part of some eighteen or twenty thousand volumes, and, setting aside all assurances of their high character as literary works, there must be a goodly sprinkling of valuable literature somewhere on those shelves wherewith young Newark can enlighten and develop its budding mind. At all events, there are all the daily and weekly journals, the monthly magazines, and quarterly reviews; and there is "a little learning," if it be of the cramming order, to be gathered from them—at least the history of the day. And then if something austere is more congenial, there is the Young Men's Christian Association, with everything from prayer-meetings to lectures, and even entertainments in the Winter season. But if something more lively be desired, a distraction from the thoughts and cares of the daily life, something lighter than books, and yet not so frivolous as to be detrimental, there is the Newark Opera-house, which, thanks to the dramatic aspirations of Young America, and a constant influx of foreign mercenaries of the Thespian profession, is almost always tenanted by some star company of actors, or, if all other things fail, by a wandering troupe of minstrels. But there, again, the great railroad facilities of the city come in. If the *haut école* of young Newark think themselves above local performances, they can listen to Lucca's harmony in the New-York Academy of Music, cry over Miss Neilson's *Juliet*, or laugh themselves sore in the sides over Mr. Sothern's drollities, and yet catch the last train for home and sleep under the paternal roof. What would they have more?

Yes, Newark is certainly a go-ahead place, in a business, domestic, social, and every other light. She is a sort of satellite to New-York, not a suburb. That she never can be, unless some undreamed of genius bursts on the world and devises a feasible plan for eradicating those terrible marshes. It is told that the Emperor Nicholas once said that Gen. *Février* superintended the defense of Sebastopol. The Newark marshes are Newark's Gen. Février, officers, and rank and file, for resisting any Metropolitan encroachments. Should they be beaten back or mowed down by the sickle of Time, I am not so sure that Newark would be a loser. But that is so utterly *in nubibus* that it is idle to talk about it. In the meantime, no one in New-York will be inclined to do otherwise than promote the progress and prosperity of Newark. Newark certainly did succeed in doing what New-York is now struggling over—the organizing, perfecting, and carrying out a very respectable industrial exhibition, and, what is more, putting aside her natural opportunities in such a case, she displayed an exhibition of produce and manufacture which would have been creditable to a far larger city.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	2,064	Beef, pkgs	1[illegible]
Dried Fruits, pkgs	52	Pork, pkgs	1,5[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	436	Cut-meats, pkgs	647
Flour, bbls	4,[illegible]	Lard, tcs	427
Wheat, bushels	3,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	7,300	Butter, pkgs	2,0[illegible]
Oats, bushels	9,100	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bags	12	Pea-nuts, bags	904
Beans, bbls	46	Starch, pkgs	1,350
Hops, bales	95	Tobacco, hhds	14
Hides, No.	546	Tobacco, pkgs	1,5[illegible]
Leather, sides	4,077	Whisky, bbls	150

ASHES—Have been quiet since our last, with Pearls quoted at $8 50 ₱ 100 lbs., and Pots wholly nominal.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pot, ₱ 100 lbs.	$6 75@$7 25	$9 00@$9 50	$[illegible]—@—
Pearl	8 50@9 25	11 00@—	—@—

COFFEE—A very good inquiry has been noted for Rio, at firm and buoyant prices, the Rio telegram tending to strengthen the confidence of operators. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,100 bags by the Merrimac, here; 4,000 bags, by the Circassian, to arrive at Philadelphia; 2,160 bags, by the English Rose, at Hampton Roads; and 5,000 bags, by the Collins McNeil, to arrive at New-Orleans, on private terms, with prime cargoes now quoted here at 18¾c.@19c.; good do. at 18c.@18¼c.; fair do. at 16¾c.@17c.; and ordinary do. at 16c.@16¼c., gold, ₱ lb. Java has been in demand and quoted strong as to price; 21,041 mats, by the Fearless, were placed, some days since, on private terms. Other kinds firm, but inactive.

Prices of Coffee in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.	1872.
		Gold.	
Java, ₱ lb.	20c.@22c.	23c.@25c.	18c.@21c.
Rio, in b'd, ₱ lb.	9½c.@12¼c.	16c.@18¼c.	*16c.@19c.

*Free.

COTTON—A limited trade has been reported for early delivery, on, however, a firm basis as to price; sales, 1,624 bales, including 585 bales to shippers, 776 bales to spinners, 175 bales to speculators, and 88 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a livelier movement has been noted at rather firmer rates. Sales have been made of 21,700 bales, (of which 4,000 bales last evening and 17,700 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 19⅝c.; January, 19¾c.@19 11-16c.; February, 20 1-16c.; March, 20 7-16c.; April, 20¾c.; May, 21 1-16c.; June, 21⅜c. The average of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: December, 19.46c.; January, 19.57c.; February, 19.90c.; March, 20.25c.; April, 20.60c.; May, 20.91c.; June, 21.25c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,534 bales, including [illegible] bales by rail and 1,[illegible] bales from Norfolk. The week's exports of Cotton from this port have been 13,3[illegible] bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅝	19	19
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅜
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛	20
Middling	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝
Good Middling	22	22	22¼	22¼

Prices of Cotton at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Middling, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	15⅛@15¼	20@20⅛	20¼@20⅝

DRUGS AND DYES AND DYE-WOODS—There has been a very limited trade noted in most kinds within the previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, on the basis of previous quotations. The main call has been for desirable lots of Superfine and shipping Extras for prompt delivery, at the ruling figures. The dealings in other kinds have been almost entirely within our range. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bbls., including Superfine to fancy Superfine State and Western at $[illegible]; [illegible] Extra State [illegible]. [illegible] Southern Flour has been quoted steady, within the former range, on, however, a light jobbing trade, amounting to [illegible] bbls., all told.... Of California Flour, [illegible]. Rye Flour, [illegible] bbls., sold [illegible]. Corn-meal [illegible].

GRAIN—There has been a fair inquiry for Spring Wheat, chiefly for shipment, though partly for milling, at a shade better prices, favored by the more encouraging foreign advices, which tended to strengthen the confidence of holders. [illegible] The difficulties in the way of delivery [illegible] operated against free dealings. Winter Wheat [illegible]. Sales have been reported, since our last, of [illegible] bushels [illegible] No. 1 Milwaukee Spring [illegible] .... Corn has been quoted a trifle cheaper [illegible] .... Rye dull at old quotations.... Of Barley, sales were confined to 5,000 bushels Canada West at $1 10. Market unaltered.... Oats have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade inquiry, with sales reported, since our last, of 28,000 bushels at 46@48½c. for Mixed Western; 48c.@47c. for Black do.; 50c.@53c. for ordinary to good Winter do.; 52c. for very handsome do., and 46½c. for very poor White State. Old Oats dull, but held firmly.... The week's exports for European ports included 8,427 bbls. Flour, 123,087 bushels Wheat, and 61,666 bushels Corn.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of

	1871.	1872.
Super. State Flour, ₱ bbl.	$6 [illegible]@6 60	$5 [illegible]
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.	6 27@7 25	6 [illegible]@7 [illegible]
Super. West. Flour, ₱ bbl.	6 50@6 60	[illegible]
Extra West. Flour, ₱ bbl.	6 27@12 50	[illegible]
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	6 60@10 25	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn-meal, ₱ bbl.	3 55@4 25	3 25@3 [illegible]
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	[illegible]@1 72½	[illegible]
Red & Am. Wheat, ₱ bush.	1 45@1 62	1 45@1 [illegible]
Corn, ₱ bushel	75@[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, ₱ bushel	90@95	[illegible]
Barley, ₱ bushel	75@80	[illegible]
Oats, ₱ bushel	58@57½	45@[illegible]

HARDWARE—Has been held with much firmness, though trade has been dull in most kinds of stock.

HIDES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for supplies, chiefly for Wet-salted and Dry [illegible] stock, at generally firm prices. The week's receipts have been 30,518 Hides; sales, 24,000 Hides and 70 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 2,270 Dry Rio Grande Kips, (part to arrive at Boston,) 10@12 lbs., at 29c.@29½c.; 3,500 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 21@22 lbs., at 27½c.; 700 Dry Montevideo seconds, 21 lbs., at 23c., gold, selected; 2,100 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 24 lbs., on private terms; 5,800 Dry Texas, (part to arrive,) [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]c.; 1,200 Dry Kips, (part to arrive,) [illegible] lbs., at 24½c., currency; 200 Dry Honduras, 16 lbs., at private terms; 6,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cows, 63 lbs., at 13¼c., gold; [illegible] Wet-salted Rio Grande Cows, 60 lbs., at private terms; 210 Wet-salted Honduras, 40 lbs., at 12c.; 600 Wet-salted Western Cows, 60 lbs., at 11¼c.; 720 Wet-salted City Ox, 70 lbs., at 13½c., currency; 70 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20@21 lbs., at 15c., gold. The stock on hand is 150,700 Hides and 385 bales (same time last year 47,900 Hides and 300 bales,) as follows: [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 11,600 Dry Montevideo, &c., 800 Dry Bogota, 2,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 3,440 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 119 bales Calcutta Buffalo, [illegible] Calcutta Cow.

Prices of Hides in New-York at the close of

	1871.	1872.
	Gold.	Gold.
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb.	25½c.@27c.	25½c.@[illegible]
Rio Grande, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	27½c.@[illegible]

LEATHER—With moderate arrivals and restricted sales, prices show no change of moment, stocks being held with a fair degree of confidence.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Hemlock, Light & Med., ₱ lb.	25@30½	24@29	[illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, within the previously-recorded range.

Prices of Molasses in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.	1872.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, ₱ gallon	[illegible]@30c.	18c.@30c.	18c.@[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been dull and yielding as to values, with Strained quoted at $3 62½; sales, 200 bbls. No. 1 at $4 37½ ₱ 280 lbs.... Nothing new in Tar.... Spirits Turpentine has been in light supply and demand at [illegible], with sales of [illegible] bbls. at the latter rate.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York at the close of

	1871.	1872.
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosin, ₱ 280 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAILS—Have been generally quiet since our last, on, however, a firm basis as to value.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive, yet held with a fair show of steadiness. The week's exports have been 12,870 pkgs.

PAINTS—Have been generally slow of sale, but quoted steady as to price.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been held with firmness on the basis of 11c.@11½c. for spot, and 11¾c. for next month's deliveries; but has been [illegible].... Refined has been steadily held at [illegible], but has been dull. At Philadelphia quotations nominally ranged from [illegible].... Refined, in cases, quoted at [illegible].... Naphtha unchanged.... Crude, [illegible]. Views are of a generally dull and irregular market. Lower Road, $2 50@$2 75; Upper, $2 50.

Prices of Petroleum in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Crude, in bulk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
₱ gallon	13c.	11½c.@11¾c.	11c.@11¾c.
Refined, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—There has been rather more inquiry for Pork, for early delivery, mainly in a jobbing way, at about previous figures, with sales reported of 375 bbls. New Mess, in lots, at $12 50@$12 75 for spotted and unspotted stock, and 150 bbls. Old Mess at $12 25 ₱ bbl. Other kinds inactive. [illegible] .... Western Dressed Hogs have been quoted [illegible].... Cut-meats have been in moderate [illegible] demand. [illegible] Pickled Hams [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bacon has been in fair request [illegible]. Sales for early delivery have been reported of [illegible] tcs. [illegible] Beef products dull at old figures.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last reported. The week's exports for European ports include 20 bbls. Pork, 12,307 boxes Bacon, 9,442 pkgs. Lard, 1,850 pkgs. Beef, 307 pkgs. Butter, and 3,[illegible] boxes Cheese.

Prices of Provisions in New-York at the close of

	1871.	1872.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$13 00@$13 25	$12 50@$12 75
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.	10 00@10 50	11 00@11 25
Cut-meats, ₱ lb.	5¼@10	4¾@9
Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	7 00@10 50	10 00@14 00
Lard, ₱ lb.	[illegible]@9¼	7¼@8
State Butter, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, ₱ lb.	[illegible]@14	7@15

SKINS—A good demand prevails for Deer at buoyant prices. Sales of 3,000 lbs. Central American, [illegible] lbs. Para, and 12,000 lbs. Porto Cabello and Maracaibo. Receipts, [illegible] bales Porto Cabello. We quote: Honduras Deer, [illegible]; Guatemala, [illegible]; Chagres, [illegible]; Campeachy, [illegible]; Sisal, [illegible]; San Juan, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; Porto Cabello, [illegible]; Angostura, [illegible]; Para, [illegible]. [illegible] Goat [illegible]. Sales, 125 bales Cape, 100 bales Curaçoa and 14 bales Payta. [illegible] We quote: Tampico Goat, 51c.; Matamoras, [illegible]; Vera Cruz, [illegible] .... [illegible] Tanned Sheep, [illegible], currency, ₱ lb.

Prices Current at New-York at the Close of

	1871.	1872.
Honduras Deer, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vera-Cruz Deer, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampico Goat, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vera Cruz, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Gold.

SPICES—Have been comparatively quiet, with prices quoted about as before.

Prices Current (Gold) in New-York at the close of

	1871.	1872.
Cassia, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cloves, ₱ lb.	11⅛@12	20½@21
Ginger, ₱ lb.	[illegible]@10½	10½@11½
Mace, ₱ lb.	1 [illegible]@1 [illegible]	1 20@1 [illegible]
Nutmegs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]@1 10	1 [illegible]
Pepper, ₱ lb.	17½@18	17@[illegible]
Pimento, ₱ lb.	9½@9¾	[illegible]

SUGARS—Raw have been quite dull, but quoted nominally unchanged; 1,500 boxes Clayed were placed, some days since, at [illegible].... Refined quoted at former figures.

Prices of Sugars in New-York at the Close of

	1871.	1872.
Cuba, ₱ lb.	9¼c.@10½c.	[illegible]
Porto Rico, ₱ lb.	8½c.@10½c.	[illegible]
Refined Sugars, ₱ lb.	10½c.@13½c.	[illegible]

TALLOW—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Tallow, at about former figures; sales, 75,000 lbs. good City stock at 8⅝c. Of Stearine, [illegible] and for January delivery, on private terms. The week's exports of Tallow comprise 770 pkgs.

TEAS—Have been rather sparingly sought after, yet quoted steadily as to price.

Prices of Teas in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Hyson, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oolong, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Souchong, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WHISKY—Has been quiet, having been quoted at a shade higher; 50 bbls. sold at 97c., with holders generally asking 97½c. ₱ gallon, checking business.

Prices of Whisky in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Domestic, ₱ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]	97c.@97½c.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been quoted [illegible], chiefly for Cotton, Flour, and Grain, though the available supply of room was comparatively limited. The chartering business was quite slow in the local market. Some inquiry was noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, but at rather less satisfactory [illegible]. From the out ports the [illegible] of a very restricted movement in most lines [illegible]. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by sail, [illegible] bales Cotton, at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 3,016 bushels Corn [illegible] .... Also, a British [illegible]. [illegible] For London, by sail, 1,500 tons Oil-cake, [illegible]. For Bremen, by sail, [illegible]. [illegible] an American ship, 1,200 tons, with Lumber [illegible]. [illegible] a British brig, 145 tons, reported from St. John, [illegible] .... For Matanzas and back with Logwood, [illegible] .... an American bark, 750 tons, with Fruit from Sicily, on [illegible].

Rates of Freight by Sailing Vessels from New-York to Liverpool at the close of

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Cotton, ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, ₱ bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grain, ₱ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heavy Goods, ₱ ton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28.

SALES FROM 1 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 30—A. M.

We have carefully prepared the following list of the principal New-Year Dividends, mostly Semi-annual, which will be found interesting, though by no means complete. The opportunities are not at hand to compile the Dividends derived from Manufacturing, Railroad, and Bank Stocks in the neighboring States of New-England, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c. We have dropped from our last July list the State Stocks of the Southern States. The few Bonds upon which Interest is promptly paid by Alabama leave a small relation to the Debt in suspense. In Georgia the arbitrary discrimination against part of the State Debt discredits the whole. In Louisiana, where the Interest has for several years been paid at New-Orleans, the existing political troubles render it doubtful whether anything will be done on the First of January. North and South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee, as for several years, are in general suspense. From Arkansas we have no intelligence as to which of the Railroad issues and direct State obligations will be cared for this season. The Principal of the Public Funds of the United States, upon which Gold Interest is paid in January and July, has been diminished by purchase for the Sinking Fund $19,103,850 since July, and the Interest falling due on New Year (much of it already prepaid) is $573,306 less than on July 1.

NEW-YEAR DIVIDENDS, 1872.

	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total thus far ... [illegible]

*Quarterly.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

[illegible]

The Bank returns, published this morning, exhibit the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the circulation and deposits; to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

[illegible]

The Old Year is winding up with a less favorable Bank report than at the close of the previous year, and a much less encouraging Money market. The latter may mend after the New Year sets in. There is no good reason in the general trade of the country, and its large, and in most departments, profitable results, why the market should continue close. The Railroad traffic of the Year would also seem to be satisfactory. Certainly in its gross returns it has never been so large. But either the necessities or ambition of the old lines have combined with the demands of the new undertakings to create this great interest, for the time being, if not really to distress, the Money market for other borrowers. We throw out this suggestion in advance of the New-Year Dividends, in order that too much reliance may not be placed in calculating upon early relief from the division of profits by concerns that have recently borrowed twice or three times the Money they propose to divide.

To the Stock Exchange the rates for Money, through the past week, have been the dearest of the season, while prices, with few exceptions, have gone up on the speculative Stocks. The rates on Merchant paper are also dear, but there is less pressure from this class of borrowers than on the acceptances and other time loans for Railroad account.

The Holiday shopping trade proved about the most active of the last two or three years, and the Christmas liberality of our City people confirm, in a measure, the above remark, that the general business of the Old Year has, in the main, been profitable.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $4,575,758, against $4,912,151 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,794,600, against $4,048,894 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $1,980,894, against $449,698 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,246,000.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

[illegible]

Total Calendar Year 1872 ... [illegible]
Total Year 1871 (official) ... [illegible]
Increase in 1872 ... [illegible]

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

[illegible]

Total, Year 1872 ... [illegible]
Total, 1871, (Official) ... [illegible]
Increase in 1872 ... $141,752

*Unofficial.

Gold, Dec. 28, 1872 ... 112 ₱ cent.
Gold, Dec. 30, 1871 ... 109⅛ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

[illegible]

Total, Year 1872 ... [illegible]
Total, 1871, (Official) ... [illegible]
Increase in 1872 ... [illegible]

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

[illegible]

*Including prepayment January Interest.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 30, '71.
American Gold	[illegible]	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '62, May and Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, '65, Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]

The sudden appearance of an Export demand for Gold, and a rise in Bills on London to the Gold shipping points, caused a partial rise of 1@1 ₱ cent. in the Gold Room, while large disbursements of Gold Interest were going on at the Treasury. The shipments of Gold and Silver for the week were little short of two millions. But, as nearly seven millions January Interest has been prepaid, the Banks make a handsome gain in their Gold Notes average. The stiffness in Gold is followed by a rise of 1 ₱ cent. in the Public Funds, 1867, for transmission to Europe.

In the Railroad and Pacific Mail and Telegraph speculation, there has been remarkable firmness, at the cost of 1@1 ₱ cent. a day for Money to carry over Stocks. The Road Stocks mark a rise of 2 ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 2½ on Erie, and 1 ₱ cent. on Lake Shore. The Pacific Mail, with its customary ups and downs of late, is 3½ ₱ cent. lower, North-west Stock 1 ₱ cent. lower, and St. Paul Common 1½ ₱ cent. lower. Of this last-named Stock, notice was given to the Stock Exchange that 20,000 new Common Stock is to be added to the Capital of the Road, and also 20,000 Scrip Shares of the Preferred Stock, on account of the new connection between Milwaukee and Chicago, which has been built by a Construction Company for the Milwaukee and St. Paul.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

This Company, during the first year of its existence, has placed itself SECOND on the list of the producing companies of the "George's Creek Coal Field." We have made careful examination into its affairs, and are well satisfied that it is managed with very great skill and economic ability. The "New Central" owns "in fee" 5,000 acres of land in Allegany County, Maryland, of which 1,600 acres cover the celebrated fourteen-foot vein. Its improvements, together with the entire outfit of cars, planes, houses, &c., are very valuable, and all that is requisite for conducting a large business. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our best and well-known business men. And the fact that the Company has sold and delivered in the first year of its business 240,000 tons of coal, and has earned a dividend upon its capital stock, must be satisfactory evidence to the stockholders that the business is well managed and likely to be remunerative to them in the future.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 500 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality, are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5 66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's Lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well-secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, Telegraph Lines, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest, (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold,) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is about completed. Its immediate promise of business is very large; its earnings on the disconnected portions will reach this year nearly $1,000,000, without mineral or through business, from which its revenue as a completed road will be largely derived. Coal mines, iron furnaces, rolling-mills and manufactories of all kinds will soon crowd its whole line; while the producing West and manufacturing East are eagerly awaiting the opening of this new Trunk Line, which is destined to have so important an influence upon the transportation of their products.

The FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 89 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par—the price today being 102 to 102¼, with coupon on due Jan. 1, of 3 per cent., gold.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by them. Their market price today is 92 to 92½, also with a 3 per cent. gold coupon on, due January 1. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

The CHESAPEAKE and OHIO, the CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable Investment Securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the coming year, pay off in gold another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

TO GUARDIANS AND EXECUTORS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY—Capital, $1,000,000—are offering First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, guaranteed by themselves, at par and accrued interest. Every Bond is secured by Real Estate of double value, appraised under the most rigid rules, and approved by the following Executive Committee: ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, ABIJAH HENRY, JOHN D. MAXWELL, CHARLES BUTLER, SAMUEL WILLETS, ROBERT KELLY, PETER MCMARTIN, WM. REMSEN, and HENRY F. HAVEN.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.
No. 20 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, representing the interests of the stockholders in the assets of the Company previous to Dec. 31, 1868, bought at the office of

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1872.

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Company, in Boston, and at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., in New-York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 Spring, [illegible] cash; [illegible] January; No. 3 Spring, [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] spot; [illegible] January; [illegible] May; Rejected, [illegible]. Oats firm; No. 2, [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Rye quiet; No. 2, [illegible]. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, [illegible]. Pork steady at [illegible] cash or January. Lard steady at [illegible]. Green Hams—Demand good at full prices; other meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs quiet, but firm; holders asking $4 40; [illegible] lower bid. Whisky firm at [illegible]. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Lake Imports—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye. Rail Shipments—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western Spring, [illegible]; Bakers', [illegible]; Amber, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Wheat nominal; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 50; sales, 5,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 [illegible]. Corn dull; no sales reported; held, in car lots, at [illegible] for No. 2. Oats nominal at [illegible] for No. 2 Western; [illegible] for No. 2 Toledo. Barley quiet; Canada, [illegible]; Western No. 1, [illegible]; State Two-rowed at [illegible]; Four-rowed at [illegible]. Barley-malt steady; Prime Winter Western, [illegible]; Canada, [illegible]. The balance of the market is unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 300 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet; sales, 1,000 No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 65. Corn dull; sales, [illegible] bushels at [illegible], delivered to cars. Oats quiet; sales, [illegible] bushels State at [illegible]. Barley unchanged; sales, [illegible]

[illegible] for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged. [illegible] Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, [illegible] ₱ ton; to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible].

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—Flour in good demand; Extra Family, $6 75; A No. 1, $7; Fancy, $9 75. Wheat in good demand; Red, [illegible]; White, $1 80@$1 85. Corn steady; Shelled, on arrival, [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Live Hogs firm; heavy grades sold at [illegible]; [illegible]. Receipts [illegible]; total number slaughtered to last night about [illegible]. Provisions strong, with active demand. Pork, $12 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, [illegible]. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, [illegible]. Lard, [illegible] for round lots loose; [illegible] higher packed. Lard, [illegible]. Whisky quiet at 89c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 3 Spring, $1 20; No. 3 Fall, $1 74. Corn—Demand light; Sellers firm; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] in elevator. Oats, 3c. better; No. 2, [illegible]. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Whisky lower at 88@89c. Pork—Nominally $11 75. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon unchanged. Lard, [illegible] demand for future delivery; steam [illegible], seller the 15th January to the 15th of February, [illegible]. March. Hogs quiet at $3 25@$3 60. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Flour and Grain firm, but unchanged. Butter steady. Pork, $11 75, spot; $12 bid, last half of February. Lard—Kettle-rendered nominal; steam held at [illegible]. Bacon unchanged. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Green Meats [illegible] higher; Shoulders, [illegible] ₱ cwt.; Clear Ribs, $5 12½@$5 25; Clear Sides, [illegible]. [illegible] active and firm. Hogs, [illegible] $3 70@$3 95, mostly at $3 85@$3 90. Whisky steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Extra White Michigan, $1 92; Amber Michigan, cash and January, $1 67½; December, $1 68; No. 1 Red, $1 81½; [illegible]. Corn steady; High Mixed, [illegible]; Low Mixed, [illegible]. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 32c. Dressed Hogs, [illegible]. Receipts—[illegible]. [illegible] Corn. Shipments small.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $12 50. Groceries unchanged. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine at $4 50@$5 25; extra, $5 50@$6 50; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $8@$8 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; Old Yellow, [illegible]; New do., [illegible]. Mixed Western, [illegible]. Oats unchanged. Whisky, 93c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] head; market quiet and firm; light sales of common Cows and poor Steers at $2 [illegible]; shipments yesterday, 1,375 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,455 head; market fairly active and firm; fair to good, $3 [illegible]; extra, $3 80@$3 85, with new medium at [illegible]; shipments, [illegible] head.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 [illegible]; No. 2, $1 [illegible]. Oats steady; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye dull and declining; No. 1, 70½c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 72c. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—Flour very firm but unchanged. Wheat—Nothing done; No. 2 Winter Red strong at $1 80; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 [illegible]. Oats dull; Mixed, [illegible]. Rye on the track, [illegible]. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—Cotton quiet and weak; Ordinary, [illegible]; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; Low Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; Middling, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—Wheat active and higher; Extra, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 White, $1 [illegible]; $1 94¾; Amber Michigan, $1 84. Corn steady at [illegible]. Oats in good demand at [illegible]. Live Hogs, [illegible]; Dressed, $4 [illegible]@$4 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Nothing done today in Wheat or Rye. Corn steady at [illegible]. Barley, no sales. Oats dull.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 28.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 55c. Rosin quiet at $3 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 for Hard; $4 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet; no sales reported.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 18½c.; Low Middling, 19¼c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 4,003 bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 3,152 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 16½c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm; good ordinary, [illegible]; low Middling, 19c.; Middling, 19¾c.@19¾c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, [illegible]; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 30,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 19¾c.; Low Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 42,221 bales.

Court Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Appeals in Admiralty—Held by Woodruff, J., in the United States District Court-room.—[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—[illegible] [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by [illegible], J.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. [illegible], 1873, at 11 A. M.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Shea and Joachimsen, JJ.—Non-enumerated motions, and appeals from [illegible]; Holske vs. Hall; [illegible]

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Shea, C. J., Tracy and Spaulding, JJ.—1, Henderson vs. Gen[illegible]; [illegible]

CALENDAR OF THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM COMMENCING JAN. 7, 1873.—Preferred Calendar. Class No. 2—1, Spooner, Administrator of Gov[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Whitaker vs. [illegible]; 102, Whittaker vs. Whittaker; [illegible] 105, Burnside vs. Matthews; [illegible] 124, Thallmessenger vs. [illegible]; 125, Lamb vs. Kelsey; 126, Millar vs. Talcott; 127, Chapman vs. Geise.

[illegible] Marsh vs. Blackman; 121, Jones vs. Turner; 122, [illegible]; 123, [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Wheeler; 142, Wintermute vs. Patchin; 143, Spooner vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 144, Montague vs. Moore; 145, Apple by vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company; 146, Hammond vs. Varian; 147, Ford vs. Collins; 148, The Hudson Iron Company vs. Alger; 149, Folk vs. Smith; 150, Harrison vs. Smith.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, Office and Library Furniture, NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK. Fancy Desks for the Holidays.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.] S. B. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-st. FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. Payments by installments, if desired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at C. REID'S, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CARD.

HENRY MAILLARD, CONFECTIONER, Of Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway, Has the honor to announce to his customers and the public in general, that he has opened an up-town branch establishment under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, adjoining the ladies' entrance, Madison-square, where he will exhibit an elegant stock of bonbonnieres and fancy boxes suitable for holiday presents. SPECIALTIES. New bonbons, fancy chocolates and Parisian pastry.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. [illegible] Sixth-av., corner 14th-st., and No. [illegible] Sixth-av., corner 16th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of October, 1872.

SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of E. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 10th day of December, 1872.

HENRY B. BURNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURNETT,
MARY E. BURNETT,
Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1872.

GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES E. RAYMOND.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York the 5th day of September, 1872.

HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—[illegible] ATEGUI, and THOMAS POTT, plaintiffs, against [illegible], defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and [illegible] dollars and ninety-four cents, with interest, from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 12, 1872.

JAMES RIDGEWAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHRISTOPHER WRAY, plaintiff, against JASON PERRY and CATHARINE PERRY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible], within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, the 11th December, 1872.

E. H. & F. E. WIGHTMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

Written proposals will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the privilege of selling such newspapers and other publications upon all the passenger trains and at all the stations and depots of the Erie Railway, and branches, except on the ferry-boats and at the Chambers-street station, with the option as the President of the Erie Railway may approve, for and during the period of one year, from the 15th day of January, 1873.

H. S. V. PRATT, SUPT. OF TRANSPORTATION, Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Dec. 28, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until Jan. 15, 1873, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station, during six months, commencing Feb. 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained on application to

ALBERT F. PIKE, First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, A. C. S.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

MEETINGS.

THE MEETING OF THE SPECIAL Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate certain charges made in relation to the leasing of Nilsson Hall as an armory, will take place on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JOHN FALCONER, JOHN COCHRANE, } Special Committee.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of GEORGE JENNISON & CO., doing business at No. 113 Broad-st., is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by the subscriber.

GEORGE JENNISON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO., METALS, No. 292 PEARL-STREET, Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LAWYER, HAVING TWENTY years' practice at the New-York Bar, is desirous of a position in an established firm as counsel. Is a good real estate lawyer, familiar with most of the titles in New-York, and an experienced conveyancer. Has a good business connection and a good law library. Address Box No. 2,501 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR!

At the GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

KID GLOVES.

1,000 Dozens of Kid Gloves, at 55 cents, fine colors.
1,000 Dozens 2-Buttons, at 75 cents, $1, and $1 25 pair.
1,000 Dozens 2-Buttons Clara Stitch, at $1 50 pair.
1,000 Dozens Seamless, at 75 cents and $1 pair.
Clearing out the genuine Perinot Glove, at $1. One-button. Sold everywhere at $1 65 up.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES.

500 Dozens Colored and White, at $1 pair.
500 Dozens Colored, Albert Stitch, at $1 25 pair.
500 Dozens Ridley's Perfect Seams, at $1 50 pair.
500 Dozens Ridley's Edward's, at $1 50 pair.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311 1-2 GRAND. Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

GENTLEMEN,

Who are seeking for elegant and recherche

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

to present to their lady friends, will find at the establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of Opera Glasses, Real Lace Fans, Stereoscopic and Views, Fine Photo-albums, French Bonbonnieres, Work Tables, Lace Handkerchiefs, Sealskin Sacques, Toilet Sets, Canaries in Cages, Kid Gloves, Silver-ware, at our usual low prices.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

LADIES,

Who are seeking for elegant and recherche

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

to present to their gentlemen friends, will find at the establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of Slipper Patterns, Smoking Cases, Umbrellas, Cigar Holders, Sets of Standard Authors, Ivory Combs and Brushes, Dressing Cases, Gold Pens, Neckties, Club Skates, Bronze Statuettes, Traveling Bags, at our usual low prices.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Real Laces, Point Applique and Thread Collars, Capes, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., just imported. Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs and Linen Hemstitch at $3 50 per doz. up. Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c. each up. Large lines Ruffled all Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c. each up. 1,000 Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. up. 100 Real Thread Lace Veils, $2 50, $3, and $3 50 each. Thousands of Swiss Ties, Sets, Collars and Cuffs, Lace Sleeves, Ruffling, Toilet-covers, Bureau Mats, &c., &c.

Inspect our Handkerchiefs by the box; real bargains.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

All Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed, $2 per doz. up. 500 Dozens Gents' Hemstitch and German Linen Handkerchiefs, $2 10 per doz. up. Fine Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs at 25c., 31c., 35c., and 50c., really cheap. Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st. fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

CLEARING OUT.

Good opportunity for selecting NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS CHEAP.

All our Imported Toys and French Fancy Goods are offering at 50 cents on the dollar.

All our fine stock of Chromos, Pictures, and Frames considerably reduced.

All our stock of Dolls, Work-boxes, Gentlemen's Companions, Port-monnaies, Russia Leather Bags, and a thousand other articles, are reduced below importing cost, to which we call special attention.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

At the great East-side Establishment.

Full lines of Hosiery, Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Cashmere and Lined Gloves, Knitted and Woven Woolen Goods cheap. Ten thousand Ladies' Silk Ties and Scarfs, at 25 cents, 35 cents, 50 cents, up.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Five hundred new styles in Silk Neckties, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, under price. Choice lines of Linen Shirts, Cuffs, Collars, &c., &c. Woolen Shirts and Drawers, very cheap.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

All of our stock of Ribbons, Silk Fringes, Velvets, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Feathers and Flowers, Silks, Satins, &c., reduced in price.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND-ST. NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Black SILK VELVETS for CLOAKS,

At $4 50, $5 50, $6 50, $7 50, and $10 per yard, reduced 33⅓ per cent.—Bargains.

E. RIDLEY & SON, Grand-st., New-York.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE CLOSING OUT TO RETIRE. 19th-st. and Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—Bargains to purchasers in some choice long and square shawls. I will offer them on hand as above. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

DRY GOODS.

FURS. FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

Are now offering, to close the season, previous to taking their semi-annual inventory,

Genuine Sable,
Silver Fox,
Ermine, Black Marten,
Chinchilla, Mink, and Seal Sets,
Fur Trimmings, Fur Robes, &c.
At 25 per Cent. Less Than the Cost of Importation.

ALSO,

PARIS AND CITY-MADE

Evening and Street Costumes, Cloaks, &c.,

BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.

Corner 19th-st. and Broadway, NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

USEFUL PRESENTS,

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

2 CASES BLACK ALPACAS, 50c. A VERY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY.
BLACK SERGE, 60c., WORTH 85c.
EMPRESS CLOTH.
BRILLIANTINES.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTH.

BLACK SILKS, &C.,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION; ALSO, CHOICE EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, SUITS.

ALASKA FURS, MUFF AND BOA, $10.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

MILLER & GRANT

NO. 879 BROADWAY, ARE OFFERING NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, VIZ.:

VAL. CAPES, COLLARETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT AIGUILLE AND POINT APPLIQUE, BARBES, COIFFURES, SHAWLS,
BLACK-THREAD POINTS, FLOUNCES, VEILS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, FANS, FAN COVERS, SASHES, BOWS, SCARFS, CUFFS, CAPS, &c.

NEW AND UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, AND AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CANTRELL,

NOS. 29 AND 31 4TH-AV. All kinds of

Boots and Shoes

FOR GENTS AND LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

GENTS' ARCTIC OVERSHOES.
LADIES' ARCTIC OVERSHOES.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERSHOES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OVERSHOES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LES CENT VIERGES—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Dani.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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New-York City.

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"Red-tapeism" was certainly never carried to a more extreme point, even in the Circumlocution Office itself, than by the authorities of this City in reference to the Centre-street fire. The fire took place last Tuesday evening. It is known that seven persons perished in the flames. Yet the week was permitted to close without an effort being made to recover the bodies from the ruins. If we were savages, we could scarcely show greater disregard of decency. Whose fault it is that nothing was done until yesterday we do not know. One "Department" had no authority; another had no money; a third did not see how it could interfere. Meanwhile, seven dead bodies lay on the edge of a crowded thoroughfare, and there was no one to give them Christian burial. The authorities may think that this is all right, but the public will come to the conclusion that it is all wrong, and that somebody ought to be held responsible for what is an outrage upon humanity.

We shall, no doubt, receive some hundreds of letters during the next few days concerning the condition of the streets. We wish to say to our correspondents, before they write, that it will scarcely be just to be too severe upon Capt. THORNE and the Street-cleaning Bureau. Such a fall of snow as we have had overtaxes our resources—all the carts in the City could not carry it away. The storm of last week was one of those events which occasionally take the conceit out of mankind, by showing them on what a frail foundation their civilization, and all the comforts arising out of it, really rest. We can get along very well until a tempest or an earthquake happens, and then we are of about as much use as mites in a cheese. It is of no use expecting Capt. THORNE and his men to be a match for the elements. We can vouch for the fact that all night on Friday and Saturday, and again last night, hundreds of men were hard at work on our principal thoroughfares, cutting foot-roads through the snow, digging trenches, and cleaning the gutters. This is about all that can be done at present. At any rate, let Mr. THORNE and his staff have a fair chance, and do not raise a din about their ears because they cannot perform impossibilities.

In reference to the *Adriatic*, the agent of the White Star line writes to say that we have exaggerated the injury done to the steamer by the gale which she encountered on her way here. We beg to inform Mr. SPARKS that we merely repeated the account of the injury given in the log of the *Adriatic*. His diver may tell a different story now, but this is what the ship's log says—and Mr. SPARKS is not wiser than a ship's log:

"Steam-ship *Adriatic*, (Br.,) PERRY, Liverpool Dec. 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 130 passengers, to J. HYDE SPARKS. Arrived, 7¼ P. M. Dec. 12. ? P. M., lat. 49 25, lon. 30 15, spoke ship *Alien*, (of Glasgow,) from Bathurst, N. B., for Liverpool, rudderless and waterlogged, and took off the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port; 13th, 1:30 A. M., shipped a very heavy sea fore and aft, and carried away *two and part of third blade of propeller*; 20th, lat. 41 41, lon. 60 12, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; same day, lat. 41 27, lon. 60 30, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E. The *Adriatic* experienced very heavy westerly weather, with high head seas."

Again, the New-York *Maritime Register*, a good authority, thus described the accident, last Thursday:

"STEAMERS.—*Adriatic*, (Br.,) from Liverpool, at New-York Dec. 21; shipped a very heavy sea fore and aft, at 1:30 A. M. on the 13th, and carried away *two and part of third blade of the propeller*."

These are the statements which we repeated on Saturday. If Mr. SPARKS thinks them "injurious," let him complain to the Captain and officers of the *Adriatic* who made up the log.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK, of the Board of Supervisors, did his best on Saturday to frustrate the recent frauds which have been attempted in reference to the armories. Supervisor COOMAN thought "the whole matter was nothing but a contest between the officers of different regiments," but Mr. VAN SCHAICK replied that it now looked as if somebody wanted to make $60,000 at the expense of the public. A special committee was appointed to inquire into the affair. Mr. VAN SCHAICK may depend upon it that he is on the right track, and we have no doubt he will do his duty faithfully.

Emigration from Europe, but especially from Germany and England, to this country promises to be unusually large this year. We hear that efforts are being made to secure concerted action in the matter of landing emigrants in the United States, between the National Agricultural Laborers' Union of England, and the German Emigration Association. Even should these efforts not be successful, it is very probable that during the next Summer we shall find emigrants flocking to our shores in greater numbers, and, upon the whole, of a better class than ever before. In anticipation of this, it is the duty of Congress to take speedy action to prevent these people from being robbed upon their arrival. We should long ago have had a National Bureau of Emigration, with agents at the principal seaports to give correct information to those coming from abroad, and to furnish them with transit from the landing depots to their places of settlement at the lowest possible cost. We have left these emigrants at landing too much to the mercy of State agents, and we cannot too soon give them that protection of the National Government which is plainly their right.

The Republican Opportunity at Albany.

As the result of its triumph at the polls in November, the Republican Party will, on Wednesday next, become invested with full executive control of New-York State and City, by the installation in office of Gen. JOHN A. DIX as Governor, and Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER as Mayor. Aside from the political importance of these events, they will be of great interest from the fact that it has been some years since either of the offices in question have been filled by incumbents who received Republican support. Gov. HOFFMAN has been four years in Albany, where he was chiefly distinguished as the instrument of the Tammany spoilers; and for almost a decade prior to the attacks of this journal upon the Ring, this City was under the undisputed control of the same spoilers. The inauguration of these two officials will mark, therefore, the commencement of an entirely new epoch in the administration of public affairs.

On the Tuesday succeeding the events to which we refer, the Legislature will assemble at Albany, and the Republican Party will then be face to face with the responsibility placed upon it by the people at the polls. That the majority of this Legislature was elected in the name and interest of Reform, as fully as were Gen. DIX and Mayor HAVEMEYER, cannot be questioned. That it is the duty of the Republican members to work in harmony with these officers, for the release of our politics from the domination of cliques of trading politicians, is too plain to admit of argument. The people did not intend, by placing the Republican Party in power, to merely substitute one Ring for another—to banish the Tammany Democrats from public place, only that corrupt Republicans might fatten in their stead. On the contrary, it was intended to make an end of government for the benefit of a class, and that the least worthy of all classes; it was the intention to subordinate all personal "claims" to the general welfare, without reference to any partisan needs. It was for this high purpose that the Republicans were given control of this City and State, and not that they might perpetuate the system of TWEED for the benefit of another and equally rapacious clique, because it may choose to call itself "Republican."

All schemes, therefore, either here or at Albany, looking to the perpetuation of this system will be damaging to the Republican Party in proportion as they are successful. Trading with OAKEY HALL for office is not the way to secure future Republican victories, and the transfer of such tactics to Albany will inevitably be fatal to the party. We hear of "slates" being arranged, and of charters being cooked up, which are to be sprung upon the Legislature, and an effort made to rush them through under the party lash. If the majority submit to this dictation, a very grave blunder will be made. We do not speak in behalf of any individual, and we are not even wedded to any one plan of reform, but we do earnestly desire that the Republican Party shall not again be brought to harm by the mistakes of its Legislature. We believe that a large majority of the members will go to Albany determined to honestly carry out the objects for which they were elected, and the only danger is that they may succumb to combinations intended to sacrifice them and the party to selfish ends. There is in the Republican Party, as there has always been in all parties, a few men who imagine themselves to be the entire organization, and it is these men who are dangerous at such a time as this. Some of them may not be corrupt, but they are the victims of corrupt men, and are deluded with the idea that the way to party success in the future is to seize every possible office for the present benefit of party hacks. This was the creed of the Tammany Ring, and any party which adopts it must certainly soon resort to practices as corrupt, and in the end meet with a fate as ignominious.

If the Legislature will listen to the voice of the party at large, and turn a deaf ear to these few self-appointed leaders, it will escape the only serious danger to its honor and usefulness. We know that it will be beset with temptations, and that it will be constantly harrassed with cries that Republicans must reap the benefit of a Republican victory. That is true enough, but in respect to this City, the question of the particular manner of the reaping deserves the most careful consideration. The Republican Party will gather only the most transient of victories if it permits a few traders to carry its places and parcel out among themselves the government of this City. What the people have demanded, what they will have, is an honest, economical administration of their affairs, and they will have it without reference to who "has earned an office." In short, it is the interests of the people, not those of the politicians, which must be considered if the Republican Party desires to be continued in power.

It is evident there is to be a "lobby" at Albany this Winter of old party hacks, as active and virulent as any of its predecessors. Against this we would warn the Legislature. Nothing ever comes from such a source which is not tainted in some way, and by allowing its action to be influenced by this power, the Legislature will speedily find that it has lost the public confidence. But if it resists this power, and shows a determination to act for the benefit of the public at large, it will merit and receive more of popular approval than any legislative body which has ever sat in New-York. Its fate is in its own hands, and it may be certain that if it yields to the traders, it cannot escape condemnation by declaring its acts to be Republican measures, intended for the benefit of the Republican Party. The people have become too wise to be again cheated by such pretenses.

Free Banking and Business Interests.

There is one advantage in electing our Congressmen some months in advance; they have an opportunity, if they choose to use it, to inform themselves thoroughly of the public opinion of their district, and of the country, on matters likely to come before them. It is to be hoped that our Congressmen elect will undertake to avail themselves of this opportunity with reference to the operation of the National Banking laws. On this subject it is peculiarly desirable and proper that the business community shall be consulted. It was for their benefit that the whole banking system was presumptively devised, and it is only so far as this purpose is served—only so far, that is, as legitimate exchanges are facilitated—that the system can be regarded as successful. If the banks do not first and chiefly assist in the exchange of the products of the country, the laws which govern them must be overhauled to find the reason, and must be modified accordingly. There is no room for doubt that this is a duty which will be pressed upon the next Congress with great urgency.

If its members shall, as we have suggested, consult the business men of their respective districts on the subject, they will find that the banks fall very far short of their intended usefulness, and that the laws by which they are regulated hinder, instead of helping, their proper functions. It will be found that business men, of ample means and sound credit, whose affairs are managed with prudence, integrity, and energy, are, nevertheless, subjected to the most injurious and mortifying embarrassments, and exposed to serious losses, by the inability of the banks to steadily maintain perfectly safe and proper discounts. It will be found that the banking system has, so to speak, been captured by the speculators, and perverted to an active instrument of warfare upon those business interests which it was intended to serve and guard. No one doubts, for instance, that the bank reserve required by law was meant to protect the interests of depositors and bill-holders, nor that the limitation of the amount of national bank-notes which might be legally issued was meant to prevent violent fluctuations in value, by undue increase of the volume of the currency. But let our Congressmen ask any intelligent business man whether he regards his deposits as protected by the reserve to anything like the extent that his accommodation from his bank is curtailed. The answer unquestionably will be that the protection is remote, contingent and almost illusory, while the embarrassment is immediate, frequent, and sometimes disastrous. A similar opinion if we are not much mistaken, exists in regard to the limitation of the bank-note issues. The perfect guarantee afforded for the notes by the required deposit of United States bonds is universally acknowledged, and, if that guarantee is maintained, it is impossible to convince business men that there can be an undue issue of the notes. For, after all, what are the notes? They are pledges, in a convenient form, of the bonds on which they are based, and as long as the bonds are required to be deposited before the notes can be obtained for issue, there is no more danger of any one's suffering loss through the possession of the notes than through the possession of the bonds themselves. But while the safety of the notes is equal to the safety of the bonds, the convenience of the notes is so much greater as to make them an absolute necessity to commerce.

What is the effect of limiting this peculiarly convenient and perfectly safe form of property? It is to put the notes themselves within the control of speculators, and through this control to put the market value of all other kinds of property at their mercy. It is to arm those who live by violent and artificial changes in prices, and to disarm those who live by gradual changes, dependent on legitimate causes. The laws declare to the speculators that if, when most of the money of the country is withdrawn from the financial centres to move the crops, a combination can be formed to lock up the larger part of the remainder, the banks shall not interfere, however the merchants may suffer. They shall not issue any more notes of their own, though they may have ample means to secure them; they shall not lend any of the United States notes in their vaults, though the borrowers may be willing and able to give ample security for such loans. They must stand still and do nothing, while merchants pay to outsiders twice or thrice the legal rates of interest.

This is not an imaginary illustration. It is a very plain statement of the case as it is. For nearly three months, mercantile houses of the highest character, whose prosperity is an essential element in the prosperity of the country, and whose legitimate enterprises are beneficial to the whole community, have been paying fifteen, eighteen, and even twenty per cent. for money. This is a state of things that ought not to exist, and the remedy is not in giving Mr. BOUTWELL, or any one else, the sole power to interfere, at his own ill-informed and irresponsible discretion; it is to make banking, and the issue of bank-notes, with the present safeguards as to the latter, perfectly free. It is now shown to be impracticable to arbitrarily regulate the financial affairs of the business community. The community now want a chance to regulate these affairs for themselves.

The Needs of Our Canals.

We recently pointed out the advantages our State would be sure to reap from the funding of the Canal debt. We showed that if this were done, by means of bonds running forty years, at five per cent. interest, the revenue of the canals, at the rate for this year, would provide a sinking fund to pay the bonds at maturity, would pay the annual interest, and would meet all ordinary and necessary repairs, and leave a surplus, to be devoted to the reduction of the tolls, of at least a million and a half of dollars.

Mr. ISRAEL T. HATCH, a gentleman well known for his unvarying advocacy of this method of dealing with the canals, has published some very interesting calculations concerning the probable future of our canal system, if funding and low tolls shall be adopted. He shows that under the low toll policy, so far as already carried out, the carriage of "vegetable food," as it is called, has very largely increased, has, in fact, nearly doubled, while the revenues have risen from $2,011,??? to $3,070,000 for last year, and (estimated) to $3,500,000 this year. Without any increase in the revenue, it is plain that the tolls on cereals, which constitute about one-half the canal revenue, might be taken off entirely, were the debt funded.

Mr. HATCH also points out the measures necessary to prepare the canals for their full usefulness under the new system. They are simply the dredging out the main canal to its full depth—seven feet—which need not cost over $270,000, and the completion of the double locks, for which, we believe, an appropriation has already been made. With these measures carried into effect, it is estimated that the maximum capacity of the canal would be equal to some 10,000,000 tons, or 500,000,000 bushels. The average capacity of the canals would be at least 5,000,000 tons or 250,000,000 bushels. The heaviest receipts of cereals at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, were 118,[illegible] bushels of grain, and 3,[illegible] barrels of flour. This amount of grain and flour would, in weight, be not more than 3,500,000 tons, and would not equal one-half the average capacity of the improved canals. As to time, it is to be said that a steam canal-boat has gone to Troy from Buffalo in five and a half days, and a steam tow has taken 28,000 bushels of wheat from Buffalo to this City in ten days.

This presents a hopeful picture of the future of the canals. It is the business of the next Legislature to do its part toward making this picture a reality. The first step to that end is the passage of the bill submitting the funding project to the people. To that measure the Republican Party is fully committed. It commands the confidence of the business men of the community, and there is no question that the success of the Republican Party was largely aided by the hope that it would adopt a progressive and prudent policy with reference to the canals. We are confident that the Legislature will not disappoint that hope.

Quick Transit—A Beginning to be Made at Last.

The heavy snow-storm has revived for the fiftieth time the discussion of the question of rapid transit in this City, and the demand is again universal and imperative that some speedy and practical steps shall be taken for the relief of our citizens. The same arguments are adduced to prove, what for fifteen years has been self-evident, that the great and pressing necessity of New-York is quick transit by steam from one end of the island to the other. It has been shown over and over again that the actual expense—to say nothing of the inconvenience—entailed upon our citizens by one storm like that of last week, is more than sufficient to pay the annual interest on the cost of an under-ground railroad from the Battery to Harlem. All this, and much more, has been proved time and again; and yet nothing practical has been done in the way of building an under-ground railroad, and nothing is likely to be done.

Why? Simply because capitalists cannot be found, either in this country or Europe, who are willing to advance the money necessary to carry out the enterprise. Competent engineers, both English and American, have decided that there is but one natural route for an under-ground railroad lengthwise of Manhattan Island, and that is under Broadway and Fifth-avenue. Any other route, even if it were practicable, would involve a much larger outlay than this one, and it is even questionable whether a road built on this line would prove to be profitable as an investment. But there has always existed, and still exists, such a strong prejudice among property owners on the line of these two streets against the construction of a steam railroad beneath their surface, that no arguments based on grounds of public necessity have thus far been able to prevail against it. While FENTON was Governor, a charter passed both Houses of the Legislature, granting to the Manhattan Railroad Company the right to build an under-ground railroad, via Broadway and Fifth-avenue, from the Battery to Harlem River, but it was vetoed by the Governor, at the instigation of property-owners on these streets; and all subsequent attempts to get a charter by the only practicable route for an under-ground road have failed.

It is said that foreign capitalists stand ready to advance the requisite means to build an under-ground road by this route; but they peremptorily refuse to invest their money in any other route so long as this one remains unoccupied. It may, therefore, be regarded as settled that if we are to have quick transit under ground through New-York, the work will have to be done at the expense of the City. VANDERBILT's charter, which was lobbied through the last Legislature, and from which the public were led to hope for something practical, has been abandoned, as the TIMES stated several weeks ago. The "Central Under-ground" charter has been in existence five years, with less prospect of anything being done under it now than there was in the beginning.

Unless the City is prepared to go into the business of railroad building at an expense of $25,000,000, all further talk about underground quick transit through Manhattan Island might as well cease. Some less expensive means of rapid locomotion must be resorted to, or our citizens may make up their minds to rest content with the horse railroads, and stop grumbling. We have got to accept elevated roads, or give up the idea of quick transit altogether for some time to come. In view of these facts, the progress of the quick-transit scheme, known as "Gilbert's Elevated Railway," becomes a matter of no little public interest. After a good deal of delay, it is said that the Commissioners who were designated by the charter to fix the route of this road have at length completed their labors, and the work of building the road is to commence forthwith. The road is to run up on the east side of the City and down on the west side, making a complete circuit of the island, with a double track the entire way. A beginning is to be made, we understand, at the junction of Chambers-street and Broadway, and the projectors of the enterprise promise to complete a double-track as far as Forty-second-street in Sixth-avenue, during the coming year. The road is to run eventually from the Battery through Washington-street, Sixth and eighth avenues to Harlem River, thence along the river to Second-avenue, through Second-avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence through First-avenue and intersecting streets on the east side of the City to the Battery again—a single train of cars making a complete circuit of the island. There being two tracks, cars will run simultaneously in opposite directions, affording accommodation every three or five minutes for passengers going up or down either side of the City. It is promised that the entire circuit of double-track road shall be completed in three years. Past experience, however, has shown that rapid transit promises are not to be relied on, and, if the Gilbert Elevated Road shall prove an exception, the public will be duly thankful.

Honoris Causa.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, appearing once at Vienna in a plain black suit, without decoration of any sort, in the midst of a brilliantly-bestarred assemblage, was said to be the most distinguished-looking person in the room. So, at a certain period of the rebellion, it came to be rather a distinction not to be a brigadier-general. But people, as a rule, are not content with this negative kind of celebrity, and sigh for more substantial honors. The appetite, indeed, for visible marks of distinction is an intelligible one, and even, to a certain extent, praiseworthy, since the vanity which craves to be thus singled out among men may also prompt men to deserve the honor. To stimulate such impulses toward excellence, stars and garters were invented, and they have undoubtedly had their uses. Even that tendency, amusingly satirized in the *Biglow Papers*, which impels third-rate savans to find a factitious importance in flying long strings of letters after their names, like the tail of a schoolboy's kite, has the merit, at least, of being inoffensive, if not elevating. These alphabetical glories are undoubtedly a comfort to their possessors and their possessors' families; and why should the unlettered world begrudge them? To be sure, when these insignia of learning are adopted for the purpose of imposing on a confiding public, as in the case of the medical diplomas so freely issued by a certain *soi-disant* university in Philadelphia, where the harmless necessary alphabet is thus made the instrument of deception and fraud, one must protest. But when a man's LL. D. or F. G. S. or D. C. L. is honestly come by, even if not strictly deserved, why should he be called upon to hide these splendors under any envious bushel?

It was apparently some such train of reasoning which lately led two ingenious Roman gentlemen to a notable device for filling their own pockets, and at the same time gratifying a reasonable and harmless vanity of their friends. One of these philanthropists, Signor DANESI by name, being a clerk in the Department of Public Instruction, had facilities for securing blank diplomas of a much-coveted decoration, known as the Crown of Italy. The demand for Crowns of Italy being greater than the supply, it occurred to Signor DANESI and his friend, Signor FRANCHELUCCI, to start a small private manufactory of their own, which they promptly did with energy and success. Among their first customers there came, we regret to say, two fierce republicans from Paris, an Austrian, and a Florentine tailor, each of whom the two crown dispensers agreed to make happy for the consideration of 7,500 francs. The money was paid, but the diplomas were wanting until a further advance of 4,000 francs was secured, making about $2,300 in all. Thereupon certain papers were produced purporting to confer the desired distinction, wherewith the four applicants departed rejoicing, only to find that the precious documents were forgeries, and that the only distinction they would derive from them would be the undesirable one of proclaiming their own idiocy in the witness-box at the forthcoming trial of the forgers. One can hardly feel much sympathy for the two recreant republicans, nor, perhaps, for the Austrian, who should have learned by this time to cease hankering after the Crown of Italy; but to the luckless tailor, thus cruelly identified with his own goose, one can hardly refuse a modicum—a ninth part, let us say—of compassion.

The moral of this appears to be that people who are about buying decorations had better go to the legitimate manufacturer, or, perhaps, wiser still, follow *Punch's* advice to people about to marry. The satisfaction to be derived from a purchased honor, one would think, cannot be very great; and the misfortune of this hapless quartet may have the effect of warning others of that class, who are proverbially thought to be easily parted from their money, that a franc in the hand is better than two crowns in the bush.

MINOR TOPICS.

It seems a little absurd to the ordinary republican mind that the French Minister at Rome should resign because some French naval officers, on Christmas Day, called on both the King and the Pope. Is it the duty of M. THIERS' representatives in the Holy City to compel his companions in the public service to either honor the Pope and ignore the King, or else to ignore both? The "incident" tickles the Monarchists, who, though they include most of the sensible public men of the country, are reported to be foolishly demonstrative in honor of the sensitive Minister.

M. DE GRAMMONT, formerly a Secretary of State for the now nearly forgotten NAPOLEON III., is making an awkward situation for the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He claims to reproduce a note addressed to his imperial master by Austria in the following terms: "Your cause is ours. We will contribute to the success of the French arms." Prussia can afford to ignore this evidence, even if authentic, of Austria's ill-will, and was undoubtedly well informed of the facts at the time; but it is exceedingly embarrassing for Austria since the meeting of the three Emperors.

Before the Post-office Department insists further upon doing the telegraph business of the country, it should very greatly improve the express service which it has undertaken. It is well known that many of the packages that are sent through the mails arrive at their destination in a very dilapidated condition. This is especially true of books, which often have the wrappings torn off, and not only the covers, but many of the leaves defaced. This is so evidently the result of carelessness, that we hope the Postmaster-General will make an effort to accomplish a reform in this matter. If he does not, the public will use the private express companies in preference to the mails, and in addition will become more convinced that a Department which cannot do an express business acceptably is not likely to give satisfaction in operating the telegraphs. In fact, it is becoming more clear with experience that the more closely the Post-office is confined to its proper duties, the more likely it is to satisfy the public.

The *World* has been giving some excellent advice to Mrs. TROLLOPE, which it is earnestly to be hoped that venerable lady will thankfully receive. The *World* remarks that she has "recently journeyed across the Continent from San Francisco, en route for England, from Australia." Why she made this journey, which her friends must regard as an unusual proceeding, does not appear. However, the *World* thinks that she now has an opportunity to write a handsome apology for the unpleasant things which she once said of this country, and advises her to lose no time in improving it. While there may have been no difficulty in the way of such a journey by a lady situated as Mrs. TROLLOPE probably now is, there is an insuperable obstacle in the way of her writing an apology—unless, indeed, she could enlist the services of some spiritual medium. After all, it would hardly be worth her while to trouble herself about the matter now. When one has been dead for nine years, as is the case with Mrs. TROLLOPE, she should be excused for declining to meddle with purely worldly concerns.

What does the inspection of buildings by the Fire-Marshal accomplish? In the case of the Fourteenth-street circus building, it appears that the lessees were ordered to make such changes as were deemed necessary to render the building comparatively safe against fire. This they declined to do, and the only consequence was a threat that the insurance companies should be informed of the refusal. A year ago the theatres were inspected, and in many of them a dangerous condition of things was found, and which the proprietors were ordered to remedy. A year afterward these same theatres are again inspected, and it is found that in more than one the orders given a year ago have not yet been heeded. Now, unless the Fire-Marshal has authority to compel obedience to his orders, and the courage to enforce such authority, his inspection of buildings is a sham. We ought to have not only a thorough inspection of all buildings, but an immediate carrying out of such orders as a competent Fire-Marshal may issue. Inspections that accomplish nothing are worse than useless, since they only bring the inspectors into contempt.

There are several things very unpleasant in the facts connected with the brutal cock-fighting at West Troy on Friday. It is not encouraging to find that such exhibitions are not yet extinct, and it is no more so to find that after Saratoga, which can placidly wink at faro banks all Summer, refused to permit this [illegible] vice, the chief official of that interesting and tenderly moral village was foremost among the spectators of the barbarism. Indeed, we are told those present were by no means exclusively of the ruffian class, and that everybody present "enjoyed the sport hugely." When men having any pretension to decency can enjoy seeing two birds kill each other, it is evident that there is urgent need for missionary work among us. As that seems impossible, we hope every one engaged in the "sport" will be made to pay the full penalty of the violated law. Mr. BERGH could not find better employment in the interests of humanity than in ferreting out some of the "gentlemen" who are said to have been present on the disgraceful occasion, and bringing them to punishment. It is the encouragement which this sort of "sport" receives from men with money to bet that perpetuates the barbarity, and it is these men, therefore, who most deserve condemnation.

In our commercial department this morning will be found a series of interesting comparative tables of prices of the leading kinds of domestic produce and general merchandise, at the close of each of the years 1871 and 1872. At the close of 1871 gold was quoted at 109¾; yesterday the quotation was 112.

The inhabitants of the Fiji Islands are dissatisfied with their Government, and are "protesting" against it. This Government consists of a native King, who does nothing, and a European Premier, who does everything. The few settlers in the islands are contented with the present state of things, but the people by whom [illegible] the native Fiji islanders are [illegible] greater the former despotism of their native chiefs. What the particular grounds of their dissatisfaction are does not appear. In all probability, however, like most political movements in Polynesia, the threatened revolution in the Fiji Islands is primarily due to the unappeased appetite of the people. The latter have only recently been compelled to abandon cannibalism. They are daily exasperated by the sight of succulent sailors and appetizing missionaries who land on these islands, and, by the heartless connivance of the ruling powers, are permitted to go away again uneaten. Hence the dissatisfaction of the Fijians, and hence their "protests"—in the shape of stones and clubs—against their tyrannical Government.

Prof. Tyndall and the Presbyterians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having far greater reason to congratulate myself on the friendliness than to complain of the severity of Christian men, I should be exceedingly unwilling to write a word which might be needlessly unpalatable to them. But I had been distinctly and circumstantially informed that, in one of the prominent pulpits of this great City, not only were my notions of religion handled with severity, to which I have no manner of objection, but that my visit to this country had been spoken of as a money speculation. This I thought a case of striking below the belt, and it drew from me the mild remark on which you have commented in a recent number of the TIMES.

The assurance, however, has been brought to me this day, that my informant indulged in an inference instead of stating a fact, and that no such language was used toward me. I hope, therefore, the reverend gentleman to whom I referred, without naming him, will permit me to offer him a friendly hand, and to express my regret that any word of mine, founded on misinformation, should have given him a moment's pain or uneasiness.

Your obedient servant, JOHN TYNDALL.

BREVOORT HOUSE, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1872.

"Independent Journalism."

From the Brooklyn Union, Dec. 27.

The following statements were made yesterday to one of the reporters of the *Union* in regard to the recent sale and transfer of *Tribune* stock from Wm. Orton to Whitelaw Reid and John Hay. A friend of Mr. Orton was waited on, and asked to tell the *Union* what he knew about Orton, Colfax, and the *Tribune*. He hesitated somewhat, but finally thought no harm could result to any one by the publication of the facts in the case. The friend of Mr. Orton referred to asserted that he (Mr. Orton) had made a "wonderful escape" in getting rid of his half-a-million elephant; that the property so highly valued a short time ago was now in reality worth but little more than the value of its real estate, presses, &c.

We give below the interview:

REPORTER—Can you tell me, Sir, why Mr. Orton sold his interest in the *Tribune*?

ANSWER—I think I can, Sir.

REPORTER—Will you do so?

ANSWER—I will, but I forbid the mention of my name. You see, Mr. Orton is what may be truthfully called a smart fellow. He never engages in any business which he thinks will not pay. When the *Tribune* was offered for sale he believed that it was a very valuable property, and that it had some 200,000 weekly subscribers, a very large daily circulation, together with an immense advertising patronage. He thought of his old friend, Vice-President Colfax, and came to the conclusion that he would be just the man to fill the editorial chair. He commenced the negotiation to purchase the controlling interest in the paper, and succeeded in closing the bargain. At the same time he opened a correspondence with Vice-President Colfax, with every prospect of success. During this interim he commenced an examination of the affairs of the *Tribune*, and, to his utter astonishment, learned that the circulation of the *Weekly Tribune* was falling off at an alarming rate, with the prospect of a collapse in that important department of the paper. He also found that the daily circulation was considerably under 20,000, and that the main dependence of the paper was upon its advertising patronage, which would be likely to fall off as soon as the facts in regard to the circulation of the *Weekly* and *Daily* were fully known by the public. The longer he continued his investigations the more satisfied he was that it would be a herculean task to prevent an immense loss on his investment. In the meantime, Mr. Colfax had some doubts about his moral right to vacate his office in order to accept any business proposition. He had made arrangements to retire to South Bend at the end of his term, and could not easily change his programme. He asked Mr. Orton for more time to consider the matter, proposing to go to Ohio and consult with his friends during the Christmas holidays. Meanwhile Mr. Orton received a proposition from the friends of Whitelaw Reid and John Hay in the *Tribune* to repurchase his stock. Mr. Orton seized upon this opportunity, broke off the negotiations with Mr. Colfax, and promptly accepted the offer of Reid and others to repurchase his stock, gladly embracing the opportunity which it offered to get rid of his great elephant. That is the secret of this sudden change. Mr. Orton was unwilling to take the great risks involved in so large an investment of money. He was satisfied that there was no prospect of any immediate returns. Both he and his friends with whom he consulted now think he made a wonderful escape. It is now affirmed that the circulation of the *Weekly Tribune* has fallen below 90,000, and is going down at a fearful rate daily.

REPORTER—Are there any other facts which you can give in relation to this affair?

ANSWER—I believe I have given you all the important information, and you may rely that what I say is true.

This closed the interview.

The Poor Children.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The donation from Poor Little Jane-Pinhorn-Wells of $[illegible] was acknowledged in the TIMES of Dec. 18. That of Dr. T. Felix Gouraud for $30 was acknowledged in the TIMES of Friday, Dec. 13.

The donation sent us by Mr. Horn, of $50, in 1871, was acknowledged in our annual report of that year. We have sent him a copy of this year's report, and asked for further information in relation to the missing check, and also sent our report for 1871, to show that his previous donation was received.

The donation of $20, from "Hercules," was received by us on the 26th inst.

Yours truly,

J. MACY, Assistant Secretary.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following late donations, received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged	$3,[illegible]
Dec. 28, 1872.	
A Christmas present from the Christmas tree, from Sabbath-school of Presbyterian Church of Catskill, New-York	50 00
E. T., Northampton, Mass	5 00
C. A. M.	5 00
Cash	1 00
Cash, from Springfield, Ill	1 00
From three little snow-shovelers	1 00
Vingt-et-un, for sick fund	3 00
Lexington	1 00
J. V. C.	2 00
Bertie	10 00
Mrs. B., for sick children	1 00
Stanley, for newsboys	10
F. A. H.	12 00
S. A. W.	10 00
A. H. A.	3 00
Total	[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Music.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The second of the series of six symphony concerts, presenting, with the cooperation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and under the direction of Mr. Thomas, at Steinway Hall, took place on Saturday evening. The character of the audience afforded the habitual proof of the interest with which these entertainments are followed by the most appreciative part of the public, and the numbers of the assemblage were no less gratifying than its quality. The promise of the programme, and the certainty of as perfect a rendering as can be enjoyed the world over, justified, as usual, the attendance. Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt, Berlioz, and Bruch were the composers represented on the occasion. Mr. Thomas' men have frequently played the Sixth, or "Pastoral" Symphony, but each hearing of that superb and thoroughly intelligible composition awakens a livelier admiration of its performance. Good as earlier renderings have been, that of Saturday certainly exceeded them, and it is only by remembering how Mr. Thomas' orchestra, skilled from its formation, has kept on surprising the critics, year after year, that we are inclined to admit the possibility of a bettered execution. It is unnecessary to say that while the delivery of the four movements of the symphony were as effective to the dilettante as to the connoisseur, it was governed throughout by the conductor's intent to heed Beethoven's injunction that the expression should be emotional rather than pictorial. Mr. Thomas' partiality for programme music has, happily, not affected his reverence for the older and certainly purer purposes of his art. The partiality we speak of surely exists, and four of the five orchestral elements of the bill of the second concert supplied evidence of it. Conspicuous mainly by their elaborate instrumentation, the selections played after the symphony were all the offspring of the plans and aspirations of latter-day writers. Berlioz's "King Lear" overture, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Die Hunnenschlacht," and the two excerpts from Wagner's scores are of prodigious difficulty of execution, and they dazzle by a splendor of tone akin to that of the pictures most praised by Ruskin. While Wagner's compositions, however, are the clearest in respect of ideas and drawing, the impression of no one of the works can be readily made to fill the outlines limned by the printed text. The overture by Berlioz is at least incoherent; in the symphonic poem, the opposition of church music, sounded on the organ, to the barbaric strains of the band, may be accepted as a felicitous illustration of the struggle of Christianity against idolatry, while everything else is vague; the introduction and finale of "Tristan und Isolde" and "Der Ritt der Walkueren" are conceived and instrumentated after the familiar Wagnerian formula, and are not to be mistaken as part of the achievements of the author of "Der Tannhaeuser." The pieces above named, which were faultlessly read by the orchestra, were supplemented by Max Bruch's violin concerto, recited by Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn, a competent violinist, but one lacking the warmth, without which the performance of the finest of violin music has neither eloquence nor charm. Mr. Thomas' next concert is to occur on Jan. 11. Mr. Rubinstein is to be the soloist of the night.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

The first of a series of three concerts to enlist the services of Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski, and of Mr. Thomas' complete orchestra, will be given at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening. We subjoin the programme for the entertainment—one of the finest, in point of sterling merit and general interest, ever intended for delivery at a popular concert:

Overture, "The Water-Carrier" .... Orchestra.	Cherubini
Concerto, No. 3, G major .... Mr. Anton Rubinstein.	Rubinstein
Concerto, for violin .... Mr. Henri Wieniawski.	Beethoven
Symphonic poem, "Tasso" .... Orchestra.	Liszt
Kreisleriana .... Mr. Anton Rubinstein.	Schumann
a Adagio, b Polonaise, for violin .... Mr. Henri Wieniawski.	Rubinstein / Wieniawski
Ballade, Scherzo, Nocturne .... Mr. Anton Rubinstein.	Chopin
Huldigungs-March .... Orchestra.	Wagner

ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Pauline Lucca and Mr. Maretzek's artists have returned to this City from Philadelphia. One week's respite from their labors will be allowed them previous to the inception of the Boston season on Monday next. Mme. Lucca has been seriously ill, but is now convalescent.

Dramatic.

THE THEATRES TO-NIGHT.

There will be a change of bill at Booth's Theatre this evening, when Mr. Edwin Booth will commence an engagement as *Richard III.*, in Shakespeare's tragedy.... The production of a fresh burlesque, called "Jack, the Giant Killer," at Wood's Museum, is also advertised. Elsewhere, the representations of the week just ended are to be repeated.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

The proscenium boxes of the Academy of Music were sold at auction on Friday, for the dramatic entertainment to be given on Thursday next, for the benefit of St. Ann's Fair. The sum of $880 was realized. There will be an afternoon and an evening performance, on the day mentioned, and several popular members of Mr. Daly's companies, including Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. James Lewis, will appear....A performance in aid of the members of Mr. Barnum's late company who suffered by the recent fire, will be given by the Equestrian Benevolent Association of the United States, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Can We?

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Now that Mr. Gould has made his settlement with the Erie Directors and paid their little bill of $6,000,000, we can afford to dismiss his case.—*New-York Tribune.*

Can we! Can we afford to say to the robber who invades our house and steals our property: "Return this at your earliest convenience, and we will 'dismiss your case!'" If so, why can we not equally well afford to compound all thefts upon the basis of restitution, at such times as shall suit the thief's pleasure? Why not dispense with such cumbersome and expensive—we had almost said useless—institutions as jails and Judges, police and prisons, Courts and constables, and settle all criminal matters upon some such mercantile basis? Why not say to every offender: "Make good the wrong you have done, restore things to the condition in which you found them, and enjoy immunity from punishment!" Of course, if the offender has had advantage from the use of the stolen property, so much the better. It proves his shrewdness and skill as an operator—that is all. If "honesty is played out," as it certainly seems to be, why not make the same true of other punishment? If a clerk steal from his employer, why incarcerate him? Let him make restitution and go in peace.

Too Much for His Nerves—An Incident of a Moonlight Ride.

From the San Francisco (Cal.) Bulletin, Dec. 11.

Several nights ago, a young gentleman of this city invited a lady to accompany him on a moonlight ride. At the appointed time the wagon was at the door, and together they started for the Cliff House. During the ride the conversation turned on things supernatural, and the Donovan ghost was discussed at length. The gentleman professed to be free altogether from that dread of the mysterious unknown which deters some people from entering graveyards after nightfall, or sitting alone with the dead. He declared that he would even be willing to have a *tête-à-tête* interview with any ghostly visitant who might choose to make him a call in the still hours of night. After a couple of hours spent pleasantly at the Cliff, the horses' heads were turned homeward. The road was deserted, the pleasure-seekers had all returned, and as they bowled along the smooth road, still they conversed on the supernatural. When a short distance beyond the toll-gate, the horses stopped suddenly and began to tremble and snort violently. The driver stood up in the wagon to find the cause, and lo! a coffin lay at the side of the road. The moonlight shone on the silver plate, and the courageous young man immediately let go the reins and dropped into the bottom of the wagon as if he had been shot. The lady fortunately caught the lines and thus prevented a runaway and probable disaster. As she was endeavoring to restore the presence of mind which had fled from her escorting companion, an undertaker's cart drove up, and the driver dismounting, lifted the coffin into it. "Get up," said the lady. "Is that horrid thing gone?" groaned the gentleman, and ventured to peep out from the buggy robe in which he had wrapped his pallid face. It appeared that the undertaker was carrying the coffin to a house on Geary-street, when his wagon broke down, and he was compelled to leave it on the roadside while he returned for repairs. The gentleman drove meekly home, and has not since been heard to declare his indifference to ghostly visitations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Law Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Law Reform," in your issue of this day, appears a communication from one of our profession, suggesting a reform in the law relative to pleas in civil actions, under the "code"—by which, as I understand the writer, is meant "the code of civil procedure"—"making it perjury on the part of any person who should make an affidavit that the facts stated in a pleading are true, of his own knowledge, when it can be shown that the same are absolutely false." If I have understood the writer correctly, the check to which he refers was procured from the defendant "after considerable dunning and threats of suit," and, being afterward protested for non-payment, an action to recover on the original account was commenced against him; when he, on the eve of a default, interposed a verified answer, through his attorney, setting up as a defense the premature bringing of the action, before the credit had expired, which "Lawyer" pronounces an "unblushing falsehood"—a perjury, if you please—for which no penalty is provided by the "Code," &c. As a stranger to all the parties and without discussing the merits or demerits of this defense, I venture to say that "Lawyer" has not placed the entire defense before you, and for the purposes of this communication it matters not whether he has or not. He is not the only lawyer who has sought to bring to punishment the dupes of those who are supposed to know not only law, but also what a litigant may or may not safely do in actions commenced under the "Code."

It would, indeed, be a strange anomaly in our civil administration of justice if our "Code" should venture into the field of our criminal law by defining and prescribing a punishment for perjury committed in the verification of a pleading, to constitute which the falsity of the answer or plea must of necessity be measured by the intentions of the pleader at the time of making the verification, and not by the facts as they appear, for may it not very well be that every material fact averred is false? But, according to the pleader's understanding, it does not so appear. Yet a reform is suggested in the law in that behalf; whereas a single glance at part 4, title 4, chapter 1, article 1, section 1, of the Revised Statutes, furnishes a remedy for this class of offenses, as perfect as any Legislature can make it. "Lawyer" has evidently overlooked this important feature of the difficulty of which he complains, and I apprehend the gentleman has closed his profound legal knowledge-box against the fact that not a single answer, whether true or "false," is at any time interposed in an action, unless framed by the legal representative of the defendant, to whom, nine cases out of ten, all the facts connected with the subject-matter of the litigation have been communicated, and out of which the defense is framed. Of course, there are many highly honorable and worthy lawyers in our midst who flatly refuse such professional engagements as require the putting in of answers without a "vertebra." If those who may yet attain eminence would be a little more circumspect in advising the interposing of such defenses, ("Lawyer" included, perhaps,) the gentleman's views on this class of grievances would entirely change.

Is it not true that he who designs plans or frames the mind of another for the commission of a crime is a principal in the eyes of the law, and as guilty as he who commits it? And yet, upon the theory of "Lawyer," no matter how weak the understanding of the client may be, nor how little he may know of the legal effect of a "verification," and notwithstanding the fee he has paid for doing what he may have been advised is legal and proper to do, he (and not his adviser) must suffer the penalty and ignominy attendant upon the discovery of the untruthfulness or falsity of his answer. That a reform is needed in these matters no sane lawyer or layman will doubt; but that suggested by "Lawyer" is not the proper one. The reform must begin in the very sanctum wherein it had its birth, and when that is once put in motion there will be less "dunning and threats of suit," and such a course would certainly "meet with the approval of Judges, lawyers, and all others interested in an honest administration of justice in this State." Until that period arrives, "Lawyer" will find an ample remedy against the repetition of the offense complained of in the statute above cited, and in sections 3 and 5 of the same chapter. LEX.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1872.

Recent Fires.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is nothing so alarming at the present time as the prevalence of extensive conflagrations in our City.

The origin of these can almost invariably be traced to what are called "defective flues." Now, what is the reason that so many defective flues are built? The answer is, that many owners of property, through parsimony and carelessness, endanger the lives and property of their neighbors by employing blundering, ignorant, and irresponsible persons to erect their buildings. Such persons will undertake almost anything; they will attempt to put up a structure in two months that cannot be properly built in less than six, and, as a consequence, the work is thrown together without plan or detail drawings, and by inferior workmen, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow. Now, to avoid fire in buildings where powerful furnaces are run up to their full capacity in severe weather, (burning from a half to one and a half tons of coal per day,) it is absolutely necessary to plan the flues so that at least eight inches of solid brick-work is placed between them and the floors and lathing; to build them with the best quality hard-burnt brick, laid with close joints in pure lime or cement, mixed only with clear sharp sand; the joints should be all thoroughly filled and pointed up carefully on outside and inside. Besides this, the floor timbers must be framed around the flues so that eight inches of solid bricks and mortar will separate them from flues.

The writer has had much experience in the erection of public and private buildings in New-York City, and has often had old buildings taken down, (to give place to others,) in which ample evidence of criminal negligence was exposed—open joints connecting flues with beams, soft bricks, four inches thick originally, crumbled to powder; and worse still, timbers projecting directly into flues, and these often in a charred condition! The only reason why such buildings occasionally escape the flames is that they happen never to have been used for any purpose where a powerful furnace or range was necessary.

The only way to remedy this state of things is for property-owners to employ in all cases experienced and reliable architects to plan and superintend the erection of their buildings, and to take their advice as to who shall execute the work, as even they (the architects) cannot watch every brick laid nor every timber placed upon the wall—they, however, in gaining their valuable experience, know exactly who to select as their lieutenants. A merchant, for instance, is no judge as to who is competent and who is not. He very often, however, and no doubt with the best of motives, recommends to a particular friend, against whom every experienced architect and builder know to be notoriously unfit to be intrusted with the commonest job, and such is no good workmen will accept employment from.

There are numberless "shells" run up in the most careless manner in our City, and the wonder is that more of them do not burn down; and many will continue to erect them as long as the laws permit it, and as long as insurance men will issue policies upon them. J.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872.

Our Street Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will the Sixth-avenue Railroad Directors ever take pity upon their freezing passengers, and have a few armfuls of straw thrown in their cars? I should think they could alleviate their suffering passengers in that respect at least. It is trying enough upon the system to hang on a car with both hands, while the high snow which borders the tracks brushes against your coat, or perchance a wagon is standing within half an inch of the boundary line, and gives you a good bump, which almost persuades you to let go your hold upon the iron hand-rail.

By reminding them of their sense of duty to their constituents, you will oblige many of the riders upon said line. SUFFERER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872.

OBITUARY.

Vincent Pol, Poet.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Dec. 11, thus announces the death of this distinguished Pole: "Vincent Pol, one of the most eminent of modern Polish poets after Mickiewicz, died at Lemberg last week, in his sixty-sixth year. His *Songs of Janusz*, written during the insurrection of 1830, in which he fought as a common soldier, soon gained a wide popularity in Poland, and many of them are sung by the Polish peasantry to this day. Scarcely less popular are the 'Song About Our Country' and 'Mohort,' both full of that fervent patriotism which is characteristic of the best Polish poetry of our time, and remarkable for a style at once vigorous and simple. Vincent Pol filled, for some years before his death, the chair of ethnology in the University of Cracow, and was appointed, a few weeks ago, a member of the new Academy of Sciences in that city, but his bad health, which had brought on a temporary attack of blindness, almost incapacitated him for work. He was buried at Cracow, last Friday, in the presence of several thousands of his countrymen, who had assembled to do honor to his memory."

Chancellor Massingberd.

The late English papers bring the announcement of the death of Chancellor Massingberd, one of the most learned and orthodox of the clergy of the Church of England. He had been for some time very ill, and on his last appearance in convocation, of which he was so distinguished a member, his evident infirmity caused great anxiety to his friends. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and took a second class *In. Lit. Hum.* in 1822. He took his M. A. degree in the following year, and was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford in 1824, and priest by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1825. He had been rector of South Ormsby, Lincolnshire, a family living, throughout his life, and having been a Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral for many years, became a Chancellor and Canon in 1862. By his influence great improvements were made in the services of Lincoln Cathedral, but he will be remembered chiefly, and his loss will be felt most widely, in the Anglican Church at large. No man's judgment was held in higher esteem. At once orthodox and prudent, firm in the maintenance of what he believed to be the truth, and yet conciliatory to those who differed from him, the late Chancellor will be mourned by many who, while not sympathizing with all his (to them) old-fashioned opinions, yet held in the highest regard his genuine piety, unaffected simplicity, and honesty of purpose. The last important question in which the deceased took part was the opposition to Dr. Temple's consecration.

Edwin Norris.

Mr. Edwin Norris died recently in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus speaks of him: "The deceased, though at the advanced age of seventy-seven, was active to the last; indeed, he died in the midst of the work for which he had set entirely apart the last portion of his more than ordinarily active life. It is this work also by which he will be best known to posterity, viz.: the Cuneiform (Assyrian) Dictionary. Not only did he, together with Sir Henry Rawlinson, edit, under immense difficulties, the first two volumes of the great Corpus Inscriptionum of Assyrian and Babylonian Cuneiform monuments in the British Museum and elsewhere—each consisting of no fewer than seventy folio plates—but he was also the first who undertook, single-handed, the herculean work of compiling, out of those thousands of small fragments of Cuneiform writing, primers, syllabaries, histories, proclamations, charms, &c., that strewed the British Museum receptacles, the first Assyrian dictionary. It is by these two labors, the inscriptions and the dictionary—chiefly due to Sir H. Rawlinson and himself—that studies which he found more or less an abstruse mystery have now been brought within the reach of any student competent to handle a Semitic dictionary. One of the most versatile philologists, he at various periods of his life gave the world the results of his studies in such out-of-the-way idioms as the Fulah language, of which he wrote a grammar, as he did of the Bornu or Kanuri language. He did also a Tahitian version of portions of the Bible, wrote on the 'Kapur-di-Giri Rock Inscriptions,' edited and translated the ancient Cornish drama, and contributed besides a number of learned papers to the Asiatic and other societies."

Death of Two Prominent Citizens of Portland, Me.

Mr. Rensselaer Cram, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens, died in Portland, Me., on Saturday evening, of apoplexy, aged fifty-nine. He was President of the Merchants' Bank and of the Rolling Mill Company, and was also a director in the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

Mr. Abraham Osgood, another old citizen of Portland, Me., died yesterday morning, aged ninety-two.

Astounding Mesmeric Power.

From the Homeward Mail, of India.

A curious case of mesmerism is recorded by the civil surgeon of Hoshungabad. A young woman named Nunnee, aged twenty-four, was married some twelve years ago; she, however, did not go to her husband's house for two years afterward. After staying with him for eight days she suddenly became insensible, and remained so for two or three days. She was taken back to her mother, and soon got well. Then follows a very remarkable history. During the next four or five years she never entered her husband's house without falling insensible and remaining so. He was very kind and attentive to her; she liked him, but whenever he came into her presence she at once sank into this state. This went on till she became emaciated and exhausted, and at last her parents applied to the Court for a separate maintenance for her. While she was in Court the husband entered, and she instantly became insensible, and was carried to the hospital, where the case was carefully attended to by Dr. Cullen, in March, this year. While in this state her pulse was even, breathing soft, her body pliant, but she could eat nothing. Experiments were carefully made to see if there was no trick about it. While she was in bed, her husband was muffled up, and made to walk through the ward. She said she felt he was near her, and she was by no means well, but had not seen him anywhere about. Next day this experiment was repeated, and she actually became insensible as before. When the husband left the place she recovered. The experiment as to the influence of the husband's presence was tried in all sorts of ways. He was made to pass behind her, and to be near her in a separate ward, but this had no effect, but whenever he was brought to look on her face, though muffled up, or disguised as a policeman, as a sepoy, and so forth, she was at once influenced. The experiments continued for about a month, and the conclusion was that the husband unconsciously mesmerised her. The Court came to the conclusion that it was impossible that she could live with him, and a separate allowance was ordered. The husband was asked to try if he could not remove the effect, seeing that he had the power to cause it, but he was quite frightened at the idea of having the power, and could not control it in any way.

Jersey City and the Railroad Companies.

The fact that the railroad companies having their termini in Jersey City do not pay local taxes, has been made the occasion of many "indignation meetings" of tax-payers, and the fact itself has been considered a great wrong. There are within the limits of the county various properties belonging to the railroads, worth altogether over $10,000,000, that is practically exempt from taxation by the local governments. But the exemption is not forced by the companies as many have erroneously supposed, but it is granted by the State. Jerseymen have been always proud of the solvent condition of the State Treasury, and of the splendid School fund given by the State for the education of the youth, to say nothing of the permanent works of value to the people which the surplus funds have been used by the State to erect. Nearly all of this is due to the State's tax upon the railroads. In consideration of the tax paid into her coffers the State relieves the Companies of local taxes. The principle upon which the system was first founded was that the locality in which a railroad company's works are situated derives benefit in many ways sufficient to offset the loss of tax money, and the State has always claimed that revenue for itself. In many cases bills have been passed by the Legislature granting exemption from local taxation to industrial corporations, and a strong effort was made a few years ago for the passage of a general law having this effect. The Jersey City people in particular are now working hard to force the railroad companies to pay up, but the latter refuse to pay a double tax when they have the statutes in their favor. In some cases to which the law of exemption does not apply, the city government has succeeded in getting payment. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid the city, a few days ago, the sum of $20,000, on account of taxes upon property held by them, and it is said that they are ready to pay the remainder demanded by the city, after certain deductions shall have been made. Upon the property owned by the New-Jersey Railroad Company, however, taxes have never been paid. The citizens will petition the Legislature, at its next session, to give the city justice in this respect. The "balance of power" is, however, against them, for the members from inland counties naturally prefer to have their taxes lightened by the State's income from the railroads.

Sabbath-School Missionary Society.

The anniversary of the Sabbath-school Missionary Society, connected with the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, took place last evening. The attendance was very large and the services interesting. The programme consisted of singing by the children, reading of Scripture, prayer, addresses, and the reading of the twenty-fifth annual report. From this report it appears that the Society was started in 1848 with a small sum of money. The next year $250 was collected and handed over to the missionaries, and from year to year the collections have been largely increased. The receipts for the past year were over $1,000. Several of the old officers and managers addressed the meeting last evening, and reviewed at some length the gradual growth of the Society. The present officers are—President, Mr. E. F. Tibballs; Vice-President, Mr. G. R. Beatty; Secretary, Mr. Lewis Stalker; Treasurer, Mr. John H. Strobel, Jr.

THE FEMALE SWINDLER.

Further Facts Regarding the Bogus Authoress—Who is the Pulse Mrs. Dias Rosby Mr.

The arrest of the confidence operator who passed herself off in various places as Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, the authoress, of Plymouth, Mass., was the chief topic of conversation in church circles, yesterday. The woman, whose real name is Dyce, has for several months past been "working" the various aristocratic churches, and ingratiating herself into the good graces of leading members of the different congregations. She is particularly adapted for this system of swindling, being apparently possessed of a modest, unassuming manner, and knowing every line in the Bible at heart. She is, to use the stage expression, "letter perfect," and is constantly quoting from Scripture. For the last three weeks she has attended every service in Trinity Church, and became as well known among the congregation as Dr. Huddleston, of Houston and McDougal streets, believing her to be an honest, hard-working, and struggling woman, offered, on the impulse of the moment, to pay the amount she had cheated Earle's Hotel of. Mr. Depew, of No. 123 West Twenty-fifth-street, met her six years ago, in Counselor Cutler's office. She was then an adventuress, and was raising money to return to her family in St. Louis. Mr. Depew gave her between $50 and $60, at different times. He saw her frequently, and introduced her to his wife. She obtained board in Madison avenue, giving Mrs. Depew as a reference, and suddenly left, without paying her bills. Mr. Depew, having heard of her proceeding in various places that she was Mrs. Abby M. Diaz, told her in the street one day to take care of herself, as she would eventually be arrested. Mr. Depew pronounces her a finished and dangerous confidence woman.

Fires in the City Yesterday.

The shoe-store of Mendell Jacobs, on the first floor of No. 8 Baxter-street, took fire at 9 o'clock last night, and before it could be extinguished the stock and fixtures were damaged to the extent of $2,000, covered by insurance. A portion of the same floor is occupied by Isodore Cohen as a clothing-store: damaged by fire and water $800. The building, two stories high, built of brick, and owned by Morris Levy, of No. 8 Baxter-street, was damaged $1,000; insured. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

A curtain in one of the parlors of No. 30 East Thirty-seventh-street, took fire from coming in contact with the gas light at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The building, four stories in height, and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Anson G. Stokes, was damaged $2,000.

At 6 P. M. yesterday the residence of Rev. Adolph Heubson, No. 212 Lexington-avenue, was damaged $50 by fire, originating from one of the window-curtains coming in contact with the gaslight.

At 5 P. M. yesterday the two-story brick building No. 111 Prince-street, occupied by Albert Dunnbacher as a boarding-house, took fire in the attic from some unknown cause. The furniture was damaged $200; insured for $1,000 in the Germania Company, and the building, owned by Peter H. Jackson, was damaged $500; fully insured.

Honors to Dr. Livingstone.

The Italian Government has ordered a gold medal, with a suitable inscription to be prepared for presentation to Dr. Livingstone. A letter from Rome, dated the 3d inst., says: The medal is to be ready to-morrow, and will be consigned—with an official letter addressed to the great African traveler—to Sir Bartle Frere, in the hope that he may either present it in person, should Livingstone reach the coast in time, or forward it to him by some safe hand. The Commendatore Negri Cristoforo, President of the Italian Geographical Society, has been the prime mover in bringing about this gratifying recognition of Livingstone's labors in behalf of science and humanity; and the Italians generally appear to be delighted with the idea of being the first to tender to him this national proof of the high estimation in which they hold him. The letter to Livingstone is written in the King's name, and signed by His Majesty's private secretary, the Commendatore Vagherno. The medal is of massive gold, and bears on one side the bust of the King, with the legend: "Vittorio Emmanuele II., Rè d'Italia;" and on the obverse: "A Davide Livingstone, Vittorio Emmanuele II. 1872."

Fishery Disasters During the Year.

From the Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser.

The year now closing, although not so disastrous in regard to loss of life and property attending the fishing business as its predecessor, has not been without its losses. We find, by reviewing the list, that twelve vessels and sixty-three lives have been lost the present season, against twenty vessels and 140 lives last year. The total tonnage of vessels lost this season is $57,650—their value, $65,000; insurance, $49,121. The Georges fleet have been remarkably free from disaster, only one vessel and eleven lives having been lost, against ten vessels and ninety-seven lives last year. Four vessels and forty-nine lives have been lost in the Bank fishery, this season, against four vessels and twenty-eight lives last year. Seven vessels and two lives have been lost in the shore fishery, and one man lost in the Newfoundland fishery. The other branches of the business have been prosecuted without disaster. Of the sixty-three men lost this year, twenty-one were known to be married, leaving twenty-one widows and thirty-two fatherless children.

The Georgia Senatorship.

In reply to a letter from members of the Georgia Legislature relative to the election of a United States Senator from that State, Mr. Herschel V. Johnson says:

"In reply, I state briefly that my position is the same as indicated to you in my letter of the 18th of October, to which you allude. In that letter I stated to you that I had no desire to be a candidate. This is still my feeling. There are many others who, I understand, are candidates, and earnestly desiring to be elected. I do not wish to antagonize them, or any one of them, from whom the General Assembly can make a selection as able and worthy, if not more so, than I am. Recognizing, however, the right of the State to require my services, and the correlative duty on my part to obey her behest, if the General Assembly should tender me the Senatorship, I should accept it."

Deaths in Philadelphia During the Year.

There have been 20,544 deaths in Philadelphia during the year 1872, an increase of 5,881 over last year. Of the deceased persons 9,500 were adults, and 11,044 children; 10,974 were males and 9,570 females. There were 2,585 deaths from small-pox. This disease raged extensively in the city during the early months of the year. It began in September, 1871, and between that time and Dec. 27 there were 4,359 deaths, making the total deaths from small-pox during its prevalence, 4,434.

A WEEK OF ACCIDENTS.—Christmas week is made memorable this year by its intense cold, its great snow-storms, and its awful succession of accidents and disasters of various kinds. Trains are wrecked, and scores of people killed, mangled, or burned. Steamers and vessels are shipwrecked, and many lives lost. In one place a roof falls in, crushing those beneath; in another locality a floor gives way, and a crowd of people killed or injured. Churches and circuses burn up, and even kitchen-ranges explode, scattering cooking utensils and killing the cooks. Casualties are occurring on every hand, and who shall say he is safe? Now is the time, if ever, to have a general accident policy in the TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. The Company is both able and willing to furnish pecuniary indemnity for death or disabling injury by accident, and has already paid between sixteen and seventeen thousand claimants.—*World.*

WEAK LUNGS AND SENSITIVE THROATS are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature occurring during our Winters, and, in consequence, *Asthmatic Affections, Influenzas, Pleurisy, Bronchial and similar complaints* are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, and frequently the cause of them, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms by resorting at once to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and well-tried remedy, sure to remove your Cold, and so exert a healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

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Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cocoaine

Makes hair glossy.—*Advertisement.*

Hoeboek's "Wedding Series" Bare pop on cold wind and snow-drifts through your doors and windows. [illegible] & CO., No. 30 Fulton-street, near Cliff. Advertisement. [illegible]

A happy combination of sweetness and solidity, durability and power, renders the "Knabe Piano" a favorite in society and the concert-room. Call on J. BAUER & CO., No. 650 Broadway, and hear it.—Advertisement.

Eaton Day Gallery of MOET & CHANDON, AT ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 5th-av.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Side-wheel Steamer Cambridge leaves Pier 27 North River, New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

New-York Cornice Works, No. 27 Rose-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

NISBET—BROWNING.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, D. D., assisted by Rev. C. S. Harrower, WILLIAM F. NISBET to W. ANNA, eldest daughter of the late Theodore Browning, all of this City.

WOOD—MORTON.—On Thursday, 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. P. Steele, FRANK W. WOOD, of Milwaukee, Wis., to CLARA W. MORTON, daughter of Dwight F. Morton, Esq., of Hatfield, Mass.

DIED.

BULL.—At New-London, Conn., Dec. 26, Mrs. ELIZA ANN BULL, widow of the late Rev. Edward Bull, aged 79 years.

BERGEN.—In Flatbush, Long Island, on Thursday, 26th inst., BELINDA, widow of John C. Bergen, aged 65 years, 3 months, and 15 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Flatbush, on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAIG.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Dec. 26, JAMES J. CRAIG, aged 72 years. His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, Howard H. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 123 West 23d-st.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday, Dec. 27, FREDERICK A. CAMPBELL, eldest son of Jacob Campbell. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 556 8th-av.

CORLIES.—In Chicago, Dec. 23, after a long illness, ALFRED W. CORLIES, of this City.

CORNELL.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872, CAROLINE, beloved wife of Charles C. Cornell, and eldest daughter of George D. and Elizabeth J. Higgs, in the 26th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from [illegible]

DE WITT.—Suddenly, Saturday morning, IRENE, wife of Andrew H. De Witt, and daughter of David W. Wetmore. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend funeral services, at her late residence, No. [illegible], Brooklyn, Tuesday, 31st inst., at 12 o'clock.

EARLE.—At Catasauqua, Penn., Dec. 28, 1872, ALICE, only daughter of Rev. Cornelius Earle. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYDEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, from injuries received on 20th inst., EDWIN D. HAYDEN, late of Brooklyn. The remains have been taken to Oswego for interment.

HERMANCE.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., LEWIS N. HERMANCE, of Kingston, N. Y., in the 28th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Kingston, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M.

HOADLEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872, Dr. L. A. HOADLEY, of paralysis, in the 69th year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 21 5th-av., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Yonkers. [illegible]

HARRIMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 27, [illegible], son of [illegible] Harriman, aged 3 months and 11 days. Funeral from the residence at Greenville, N. J., on Monday, 30th inst., at 12 1/2 o'clock. New-Jersey Central train, foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M.

LYNES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 29, J. ROWLAND, son of Stephen C. and Caroline E. Lynes, in the [illegible] year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 128 Henry-st., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 2 1/2 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—At Mount Vernon, New-York, Saturday, Dec. 28, MARY A., wife of Edward Martin. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Cars leave the Grand Central Depot via New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 1:10 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mount Vernon Depot on arrival of train.

MIXSELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, CYNTHIA JACKSON, wife of Aaron Mixsell. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Mt. Vernon, on Monday, Dec. 30, at 1 P. M. Train (via New-Haven Railroad) leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:25.

PERKINS.—On Friday, Dec. 27, DENIS PERKINS, aged 59 years. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 West 18th-st., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 10 A. M.

PHILLIPS.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 28, at his residence, No. 121 West 20th-st., in this City, SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, in the [illegible] year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Tuesday next, (Dec. 31,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

RAMSEY.—Saturday, 28th inst., Mrs. MARGARET RAMSEY, in the 87th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Westminster Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SAVAGE.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, JOHN SAVAGE, aged 73. Funeral from his late residence, No. 1,289 Broadway, corner of 34th-st., Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

STAGG.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 29, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mrs. SARAH C. STAGG, in the 71st year of her age. The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. T. Rank, New Stiles-st., Elizabeth, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Trenton for interment. Trains leave via Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., at 8 and 9 1/2 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of trains.

SENIER.—Departed this life, on Sabbath Day, Dec. 29, JAMES SENIER, Jr., youngest son of James and Eliza Senier, aged 19 years and 5 days. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Lakeland, Long Island, for interment, on Tuesday morning.

STEPHENS.—At Belleville, N. J., on the 27th inst., WILLIAM STEPHENS, aged 78 years. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Church at Belleville. The relatives are requested to meet at his late residence, Main-st., at 12 o'clock. Interment at Belleville.

SOUTHWORTH.—Suddenly, Dec. 28, at Morrisania, SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral next Monday, Dec. 30, from his late residence, No. 168 Washington-av., Morrisania, at 11 1/2 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

TURNBULL.—At Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 19, Mrs. MARGARET TURNBULL, widow of the late John Turnbull, of New-York City, aged 85 years.

USHER.—At his residence, No. 322 West 34th-st., on Sunday evening, Dec. 29, ROBERT USHER, Jr., aged 29 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNLEY.—On Saturday, the 28th inst., D. O'C. TOWNLEY, aged 40. Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 421 West 22d-st., proceeding to St. Francis Xavier's Church on 16th-st., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be buried in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Long Island.

TO MEMBERS PALETTE CLUB.—Our fellow-member, D. O'C. Townley, has suddenly been removed from our midst by death at [illegible] o'clock yesterday. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 421 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., and all members of the Club are invited to attend. By order of the Council. W. KURTZ, President.

VAN INGEN.—On Saturday, the 28th, at the residence of Wm. F. Haine, Paterson, N. J., after only a few hours illness, HARRIET M. VAN INGEN, youngest daughter of the late James Van Ingen, Esq., of Albany, in the [illegible] year of her age. The funeral service, prior to removal of her remains to Green-Wood, will be held on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., at the above residence, and relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. On the arrival of the 10 A. M. Erie Railroad train from New-York, foot of Chambers-st., at Paterson, conveyances will be in waiting at the depot to bring friends to Sunnyside. Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

VAN BLARCOM.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, JANE VAN BLARCOM, widow of the late Henry Van Blarcom, of Paterson, N. J., in the 80th year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Ewing, Rutherford Park, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ THIS CERTIFICATE. It seems like raising one from death. It is certified to by her minister.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.

Dr. SCHENCK—Dear Sir: About two years ago I was taken with a very troublesome cough and a pain in my breast. Seven or eight months passed away without my doing anything for myself. Then I applied to a physician, who attended me for about three months without rendering me any service. I also obtained the advice and treatment of a physician in one of our hospitals, and also had the advice and treatment of two other physicians, but all to no purpose. During this long space of time I was nearly dead. Several times my friends came to see me and witness my exit into the spirit world. I was confined to my bed two months at one time. My breathing was exceedingly short. I gave up several times all hopes of getting better; and as to people getting well, that was entirely out of the question. And to think, this day I am well and hearty! I was advised by some of my friends to try Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines. I accordingly bought bottle after bottle, until I reached the ninth; then I found a decided change in my cough for the better. I noticed, severally, from the palpitation of the heart, and two weeks after I commenced taking your medicines, this difficulty ceased. When I first went to Dr. Schenck's office, it was with difficulty that I could get up into his reception-room. I was so weak and so swelled; my skin was as yellow as though I had the jaundice; I felt dull, heavy, and sleepy. Dr. Schenck, after examining me, said both my lungs were affected, and gave me but little hope; but his medicines, in about two weeks, took right hold of me—it seemed to go right through my whole system. The Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills all took right hold in the right place. The Pills brought away great quantities of bile and slime; the Syrup loosened the matter in my lungs, which came off very free; the Seaweed Tonic gave me an appetite, and everything seemed to taste good. To show what great power the medicines had in purifying my system, and to show how bad I was, beside all the bile that passed my bowels, and the great quantities of phlegm and matter I expectorated, I broke out all over in large boils, that would continue to gather and run for about six weeks, and I had at one time over twenty-five boils. I have nothing of the kind now, and feel like another person altogether. I can safely say that I have not enjoyed such health for five years as I do now, and cannot praise you and your medicines enough. May God abundantly bless and preserve you in the sincere desire at one who has been so wonderfully relieved through your agency; and if any one desires to know with regard to the truthfulness of this report, if they will call upon any of my friends, or upon me, No. 514 Thompson-street, Philadelphia, they will be perfectly satisfied with the validity of the case. Yours, with much respect,

Mrs. JOSEPH E. BALDWIN.

The above case, as described, is perfectly correct. I know it to be true.

Yours, T. R. MILLER, Pastor of Hancock M. E. Church.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON, of Bristol, Penn., who was pronounced incurably fixed in the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption by two skillful physicians, and at the time of the commencing with these medicines, says: "I was enduring sufferings that made life burdensome, experiencing great pain in coughing, expectorating from a pint to a quart of nauseous matter every twenty-four hours, gradually sinking under the weakening progress of my disease, and had fallen away in flesh from 177 pounds to 121. I was entirely cured, and at the time, after many years of hard labor, my weight is over 200 pounds. I have not had a day's sickness for a long time."

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS, prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, north-east corner SIXTH and ARCH STS., PHILADELPHIA. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York, Wholesale Agent. [To be continued.]

P. S.—Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

PILES, OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

Piles, internal, external, blind, bleeding, and itching, perfectly and permanently cured by "absorption," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. We are perfectly and permanently cured, and mean what we say. Every tissue of the disease is eradicated, and the parts placed in a natural, sound, and healthy condition. In a practice of twenty-one years we have not, to our knowledge, had a case of relapse. There is not the shadow of danger attending the cure; and we have never had an unpleasant symptom accompany or follow a cure. The health and comfort of body and mind are always improved. In proof of what we here state we can refer those suffering to hundreds of the best citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, whom we have treated and cured. W. A. MCCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 1,001 Arch-street, Philadelphia. At the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, this week and every fourth week thereafter.

ROBERT H. JOHNSTON, NO. 64 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE—An elegant stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S, at prices which will defy competition. Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, Scott, in cloth and fine binding; Ruskin's Works, the Art Journal complete in twenty-three volumes, Carlyle's Works, Goethe and Schiller's Works. All of these books are the best editions, and at the lowest price.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $30. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 8 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, New-York.

1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Only Republican Morning Paper in New-York.

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A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In accordance with our last prospectus, the specially reduced rates for 1872, viz.:

WEEKLY, per year $1 00

SEMI-WEEKLY, per year 2 00

will be maintained for all new subscribers, and all old subscribers renewing prior to the 15th day of January, 1873, when the above Club rates will take effect.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will contain:

Selected Editorials from the Daily Times;

General News, Domestic and Foreign;

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Full and Interesting Correspondence;

Book Reviews;

The Choicest Literary Selections;

While its most Prominent Feature will be a COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, With Original Articles from Practical Farmers; Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club; Complete Weekly Market Reports; Financial, Domestic Produce, Live Stock, Dry Goods and General.

AS A FAMILY PAPER,

The TIMES will have no superior; it will be free from all appeals to vulgar and impure tastes, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

AS A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL,

The TIMES will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republican Party. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1866 to the close of 1871, and there is no sincere and honest proposal for Reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the TIMES. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach power under false pretenses. It will not encourage defection from the Republican Party, which is still the party of progress, security and national prosperity.

It will sustain, with all the forces and influence at its command, the principles and policy which have rendered that Party so justly famous in our history. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the nation can be best secured and promoted, and will constantly study the wants of the people rather than the wishes of the politicians.

Started in September, 1851, the TIMES has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular, and influential newspapers in the country. Two of its original proprietors still direct its policy, and, with greatly-increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. It will represent the great body of the public, rather than any clique of professional "politicians." On all subjects, it will maintain an attitude of perfect independence. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely, and its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES includes, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character. Special arrangements have been made to impart new attractions to this feature of the paper.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the agricultural and literary matter of the Weekly edition, and a full and careful compilation of editorial and news features of the Daily.

Terms of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: One copy, one year, $3; two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter. All Post-masters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although two auctions were announced to occur at the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 28, neither were consummated, the sale in charge of H. F. Chase, of store and lot, No. 339 Pearl-street, not taking place for the reason that the suit involving the disposition of the property had been settled, while in relation to the sale of two lots, with buildings, on Centre, near Pearl-street, by James A. Fleury, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., referee, nothing was said or done, neither the auctioneer or referee making their appearance. This last state of affairs is not at all singular, however, for Mr. Olin seldom affords the public any information concerning any legal sale he may have in charge.

THE BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

The holiday season, during the first portion of the week, and the great storm later, pretty well demoralized business at the Exchange during the past week, and as a consequence the attendance was extremely light, and the sales made few in number. The auctions held have all been legal transactions, but in no instance does the real estate sold call for special mention. Tuesday, Dec. 24, was the business day of the week, when property to the value of $[illegible] was disposed of. The total sales of the week [illegible] Saturday, Dec. 28 amounted to $[illegible], as against the sum of $[illegible], the figures for the week previous.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

With the present week the business for the year is brought to a close, and in glancing over the transactions of the past twelve months, it may be noted that [illegible] period has any great activity been shown [illegible] has constantly given evidence of great firmness, and when desirable property has changed hands an advance over previous figures has been made. But few large public auctions have been held, at which an extensive line of realty has been offered, but at private contract the volume of business has been heavy. The greatest advance in prices has been shown in up-town property, while [illegible] property has only just about held its own. The centre of speculation has been principally confined to lots on Fifth and Madison avenues, above Fifty-ninth street, to lots on the Grand Boulevard and other avenues on the west side of Central Park, and, of late, to lots located on what is known as the Dyckman Estate, in the vicinity of Two Hundred and Fifth-street. Park-avenue lots have been in special demand during the year, and, when sold, the prices realized have been such as to surprise those not familiar with the rapid advance in the value of lots located on Manhattan Island. That a lot on the corner of Nineteenth-street would sell for $50,000 would hardly have been predicted ten years ago, yet such is the fact. The [illegible] on this avenue are [illegible] at present established, that the lots for sale are [illegible] held by wealthy capitalists that we do not look for any change for some time to come, and no [illegible] can be expected, but it is probable, during the coming year, that greater activity will be [illegible] west-side lots, and we fully expect that desirable building sites on Eighth-avenue, fronting Central Park, will ere long approximate more nearly in value to those located on the other side of the people's pleasure-ground. We referred above to the fact that but few extensive auctions have been held during the year. This is not strange, for so many large estates have been divided up within the past five years that [illegible] now remain to be distributed. Up-town lots [illegible] in large numbers by individuals, but these [illegible] for the most part [illegible] having been [illegible] at various estate auctions in different localities, as may have been thought desirable by the purchaser. The June [illegible] the law question regarding the title [illegible] settled, will, without doubt, in time be brought [illegible] the market, and as for two tracts belonging to the Dyckman estate still remain to be sold, but with these exceptions there are no large blocks of property that will for some time be thrown upon the market [illegible] except it may be in what is termed a combination sale, in which a number of owners unite. A good general season is, however, anticipated, and during the next three months a large amount of real estate in single lots will be offered, from which those seeking an investment can readily make a selection.

SUBURBAN SALES.

In suburban property the past year has been an exceptional one, and the sales held last Summer were not only largely attended, but in most instances a great success was achieved; in fact, we think it may be said with truth that a larger number of country lots were sold, and at better prices, than was ever the case during any previous season. Lots on Long Island, in the vicinity of Whitestone and Jamaica, have been most readily disposed of in large number, and numerous auctions have been held in New-Jersey, in all sections, within twenty miles of New-York, nearly all of which have been attended with eminent success. In this branch [illegible] as soon as the spring opens, and with the [illegible] construction of an underground railroad, it may be expected that speculation will extend to [illegible] County, [illegible] of lots there located, and beyond, to a very great extent.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

In Brooklyn during the past year the real estate market has been stagnant, and what with high taxes and uncertainty regarding the administration of city affairs, but little real estate has changed hands, and but few auctions have been carried through. The recent success attained, however, in the disposition of the large tract of property located just in the city limits, belonging to the Lefferts estate, would lead us to look for a better state of affairs ere long, and for a more active market.

RENTS, &C.

In relation to rents for the coming year, it is as yet too early to attempt to express any decided opinion regarding the course of the market in this particular, as but few contracts will be entered into for a month to come. The general impression exists that house rents will be somewhat lower, and this opinion is predicated upon the fact that so many foreclosure actions are being brought upon dwellings in course of erection, but not yet finished; for, it is asserted, if these buildings could be readily rented at good figures, paying a fair interest upon the investment, contractors would find no difficulty in obtaining money to complete them. Whether this is true or not, time will soon determine. As to business property, rents will be regulated as usual by the supply and demand, for a good store or warehouse desirably located will always bring a good rental, and one paying a fair percentage upon the investment.

THE WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

For the present week the auctions projected are in no respect noticeable, being all Supreme Court sales, in foreclosure, and but few in number. The following is a list of such as are to take place, all at the Exchange, at which the property noted will be offered, viz.:

Today, (Monday,) Dec. 30.

By Joseph McGuire, William C. Clifford, Esq., referee, an adjourned sale, eight lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, together forming a plot [illegible] by 99.11.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) Dec. 31.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., referee, one gore lot on the north side of East Eighty-[illegible]-street, [illegible] feet east of Third-avenue, [illegible] by 102.2; also, one gore lot on the [illegible] Third-avenue, in size [illegible] by one-half the block.

By Hugh N. Camp, Daniel W. Clark, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of West Twenty-sixth-street, 305.10 feet west of Sixth-avenue, lot 16.8 by 98.9.

By William Kennelly, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Eighty-[illegible]-street, 138 feet east of First-avenue, lot 20 by 92.

By James M. Miller, Chas. H. Phelps, Esq., referee, an adjourned sale, three houses and lots on the north side of West Forty-third-street, and three houses and lots on the south side of West Forty-fourth-street, (lots adjoining in rear,) 325 feet west of Tenth-av., lots each 25x100.5.

Thursday, Jan. 2, 1873.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., A. A. Redfield, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Seventy-fourth-street, 225 feet east of Madison-avenue, lot 20x102.2.

By James M. Miller, C. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, a resale of the three-story and basement brick house and lot—the latter 25x98.9—No. 257 West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue; also, leases of the two four-story brown-stone front houses and lots adjoining, Nos. 333 and 335 West Twenty-eighth-street; lots each 12.6x98.9.

Friday, Jan. 3.

By James M. Miller, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, four lots on the south side of East Seventy-fifth-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, together forming plot 20 by 102.2. Also, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Forty-third-street, 445.5 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 16.8 by 100.5. Also, John A. Mapes, Esq., referee, an adjourned sale, a house and lot on the north side of East Twenty-ninth-street, 140.6 feet east of Third-avenue; lot 15 by 98.9. Also, Wm. M. Haviland, Esq., referee, an adjourned sale, the store and lot No. 100 Church-street; lot 21.2 by 75.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Messrs. Stephen D. Van Schaick and Stephen H. Olin, referees, the house and lot No. 479 West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, [illegible] feet east of Tenth-avenue; lot 20.6 by 98.

By Hugh N. Camp, James N. Piper, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East One Hundred and Tenth-street, 2.0 feet west of Second-avenue; lot 16.8 by 100.10.

By B. P. Fairchild, ——, referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, 80 feet east of Lexington-avenue; lot 20 by 100.5.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 27.

Leroy-st., No. 121, s. s., 222 ft. w. of Hudson-st.	$12,750
Ludlow-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Broome-st., 19.1x75	20,000
[illegible]	12,500
[illegible] s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	18,000
[illegible] s. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	17,000
[illegible] s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	17,700
[illegible]	[illegible]
72d-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of 2d-av., [illegible]	40,000
72d-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	16,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
12[illegible]th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11	[illegible]
12[illegible]th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11	27,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ingdale road, 100.11x146.9x99.11, foreclosure	17,300
2d-av., e. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 119th-st., 20x80, h. and l.	15,400
6th-av., n. w. corner 114th-st., 100.11x100	63,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

2d-av., s. w. corner 56th-st., 25.5x65	$15,500
[illegible]	20,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Greenwich-st., No. 471, corner Watts, 8 1/2 years, per year	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE four-story house, brown stone; completely furnished. Price $30,000. Possession May 1, 1873.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A superior four-story house and lot, and stable and lot, and very elegant and new furniture, on Murray Hill. Possession May 1, next. Price $[illegible].

ALSO FOR SALE,

The elegant four-story brown-stone full-size house, No. 560 5th-av., very elegantly furnished, (corner of 46th-st.) Price $175,000. Immediate possession.

ALSO,

No. 114 East [illegible]th-st., full-size four-story brown-stone house, $60,000.

ALSO,

No. 110 East [illegible]th-st., full size, three story, brown stone, $62,500.

ALSO,

The four-story full-size English-basement house, No. [illegible] West 18th-st. Price $42,500.

ALSO,

The full-size and first-class house in 36th-st., near Madison-square, $60,000.

ALSO,

Extra wide and elegant house, partially furnished, on Gramercy Park, $65,000.

ALSO,

First-class four-story elegant house and costly furniture, with extra wide and extra deep lot on 5th-av., below 23d-st. Price $150,000.

ALSO,

First-class four-story stone house, full-size lot, 5th-av., near [illegible] Price $[illegible].

ALSO,

Choice location, extra wide. Price $[illegible].

ALSO,

Full-size four story brown stone house, No. [illegible] 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; possession May 1 next; College lease; $1,000 per annum. Price $70,000.

ALSO,

A very elegant new house in [illegible]th-st., near 5th-av. Price $50,000.

ALSO,

Elegant new house and costly furniture in [illegible]-st., near 5th-av. Price $[illegible].

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PARTIAL LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:

[illegible]

Apply at our office, No. 3 Pine-st., or at the branch office, No. 36 East 17th-st., Union-sq., where permits and information can be had. Any offers made there will be telegraphed to our lower office.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms with back stores on [illegible], and 180 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 2.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FINANCIAL.

I., B., & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and WESTERN ROAD from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202 miles, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION TWO YEARS, and has net earnings sufficient to guarantee punctual payment on all obligations of the Company, including the bonds on the Extension of 217 miles, and which, it is estimated, will have, when completed, an income larger than that of the old road at the present time.

Nearly 100 miles of the Extension is finished, and the whole will be completed during 1873, making a trunk line, under one corporation, of 420 miles, no section not surpassed by any in the West.

It is seldom so strong a security is offered at the low price of 90 AND INTEREST.

We recommend these Bonds as one of the most desirable securities in the market to all investors, and especially to banks, insurance companies, and for the use of trust funds.

All having large investments to make are invited to go over the line and make personal examination. Pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished on application.

Turner Brothers,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE CHEAPEST SECURITY NOW OFFERED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN R.R.

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, bearing interest at Seven per cent. in Gold Coin, "at or equal to the present standard." Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Trustee—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

The road is completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. at Virden, a distance of over 20 miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation, and it is upon the completed portion only that bonds amounting to $600,000 are now offered at 85 and accrued interest, in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and will be offered only upon completed road. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this Company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We recommend these bonds as an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT security.

Pamphlets and full particulars may be had by applying to GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST, OR STOLEN FROM THE MAIL IN 1852—Three bonds of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company for $1,000 each, dated 15th March, 1852, payable 1st January, 1873, being Nos. 134, 135, and 136. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said bonds, as payment has been stopped and duplicate bonds have been issued. DULMAN & SCHARFF, for owners.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on the 31st of December, 1872, and remain closed until the evening of 31st January, 1873. E. F. HATFIELD, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS

On a Completed Road.

The Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company,

The Pennsylvania Company, and

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts [illegible] years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company. [illegible]

Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

No. 27 Pine-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$[illegible], or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of .... $1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 97 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western link of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 14 Wall-st.,

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,

NO. 11 PINE-ST.,

OFFER A FEW DESIRABLE

10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY NATIONAL BANK.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 70 William-st., New-York.

We offer for sale

THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (consolidated,) of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the principal and interest of which are payable in GOLD in NEW-YORK, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX. These bonds are COUPON and REGISTERED, and are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000.

[illegible] miles are equipped and in operation.

The present actual earnings: August, 1872, $[illegible]; September, $100,272 40; October, $[illegible].

This road constitutes the best and shortest line between Nashville, St. Louis, and Chicago.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $15,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, and the parties in interest are among the best business men of Milwaukee.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 11, 1872.

ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Penn., are hereby notified that the SINKING FUND for 1873 will be invested in these Bonds at the lowest rates offered.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

D. MACPHERSON, Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Penn.

FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY, FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 2, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of G. A. Thomson, Esq., in the Borough of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. GEORGE W. BOULE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES B. BOGERT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED.)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 years 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of [illegible] per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. [illegible] and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $100,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-[illegible] miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $25,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single road, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $[illegible] have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $25,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 70 William-st., New-York.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars, upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $3,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract, to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,

No. 27 William-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872, and reopened TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 14, 1873.

C. P. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—STOLEN ON THE 5TH INST. the following securities: Ten (10) one thousand dollar income bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, Nos. 2,346 to 2,355 inclusive; also certificate of stock No. 270 for one hundred shares capital stock of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, standing in the name of the Taylor Iron-works. All persons are cautioned against negotiating any of the above-named securities. J. H. WALKER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NATIONAL Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity. N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia. NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 26, 3 P. M., to Jan. 13, 10 A. M. GARRY FERDON, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE

GREATEST NEW ROAD.

The New-York Midland must rank as the greatest of the new railroads built in the United States for many years.

However great the success of any other enterprise, or however promising, yet New-York City is in place of one of its termini, and it is self-evident that this success or promise would be infinitely increased. THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND HAS NEW-YORK CITY FOR ITS STARTING-POINT.

The receipts of the great lines running west from New-York City (the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central) place them first in rank in the country. THE MIDLAND RUNS WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in rivalry with these three, and is intended to be THE SHORTEST LINE.

Each of the other lines represents several times what the Midland will have, and when double-tracked and equipped—and it is very LIGHTLY MORTGAGED.

Of the mortgages we offer for sale:

THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS (secured since their issuance by a second mortgage,) the most attractive and promising of all the issues.

THE GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS issued on the Montclair Road, (its short route through New-Jersey,) the cheapest of all the first-mortgage issues.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

Evansville City, Ind.

7 per Ct. Bonds at 92 1-2 and Interest.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD,

OF LONG ISLAND,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,

NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Descriptive pamphlets furnished upon application.

GAS STOCKS.—WANTED, MANHATTAN, Mutual, Metropolitan; also the scrip. Address, with lowest price, GAS STOCK, Box 129 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

NO. 23 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st of January, 1873, will be redeemed on or after that date.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS.

All due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after 2d proximo.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. currency bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 20th inst. and reopen Jan. 2, 1873. H. E. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 20th inst. and reopen Jan. 2, 1873. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1873, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and the two million loan bonds of said State maturing on that day, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO., No. 10 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

COUPON NO. 7 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1873, at the office of the Company, and at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Tax, payable 2d January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from date until that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and remain closed until the 2d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, KINGSTON, AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., Dec. 27, 1872.

INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of the New-York, Kingston, and Syracuse Railroad Company, and also of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold at this office on and after the 2d of January next. GEORGE H. SHARPE, President.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company having been recently consolidated with the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, the coupons of the bonds will be paid by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, (consolidated,) at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., on and after Jan. 2, 1873. E. F. WINSLOW, President.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1873, upon the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage land grant bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due Jan. 1 next, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at this office. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 by the United States Trust Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. GILBERT MOLLISON, President. OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1872.

R. E. WATSON, Cashier; SAM'L. R. WEBB, President.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1873. R. E. WATSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 2. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MONTGOMERY CITY EIGHT PER Cent. Bonds.—The coupons due 1st January, 1873, on these bonds will be paid by HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, ON the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Extension Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, will be paid after that date at No. 120 Broadway, IN GOLD. M. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer-books closed on and after the 20th inst. until the 2d of January.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share on the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending Dec. 31, payable at the office of the Company, No. 62 Bowery, on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st day of December, and reopened on the 16th day of January next.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold coin, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 15th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 364 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Schedules of twenty or more coupons may now be presented, for which checks will be ready Jan. 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid as heretofore by checks to the order of the bondholders, sent by mail to recorded address. A. B. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after Jan. 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 10, prox., until when the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. B. WARREN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 207 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873, to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Jan. 15, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M. on the 16th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. until that date. JNO. T. BAKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d January prox. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of six per Cent. payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of January, 1873. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6 PER Cent.) free of tax, has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The transfer-book will remain closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1873. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1873. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3 1/2) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, 1873. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1873. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.—The usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.

I. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of six (6) per Cent. has this day been declared, free from all tax, payable Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed till the above date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

O. H. COX, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILROAD OF 1871.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, for the Mortgage Bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871 will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

T. W. PIERCE, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND, Mount Vernon, and Delaware Railroad Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the Banking-house of Lawrence Bros. & Co., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. R. C. HURD, President.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE real-estate bonds, guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid at their office, No. 76 Cedar-st., on Jan. 2, 1873. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 10, 1873. C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1873. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, ON the Bonds of the INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, will be paid by WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., from earnings and surplus assets, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, inst., payable in stock of the Company on and after the 16th day of February next, at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, and at the Company's office, Watertown. Transfer-books to remain closed from the 1st to the 16th day of January inclusive.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

NO. 52 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after 2d proximo:

Chicago and Alton Railroad, first mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Railroad, second mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage.
Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred Stock mortgage.
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Consolidated mortgage.
Atlantic and Richmond Air-line Railroad, first mortgage.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, first Funding.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. R. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 31st to the 10th January. F. E. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 15 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MATURING 1st January, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 26th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed on and after Dec. 19, 1872. By order of the Board of Directors, D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1873. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 27, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven and One-half (7 1/2) per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1873. M. SANDFORD, Cashier.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 5 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1873, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. JOHN ALLEN, President.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. [illegible] WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1873, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, NO. 20 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1873, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, on MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., and TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,

TRUSTEE'S SALE

CONTINUED ON ACCOUNT OF THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER, ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE CORAL, LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES, &c. &c., all of which is mounted in 18 to 22 k. gold and warranted, to be sold at auction as above, by order of

E. W. BURR, TRUSTEE,

comprising the finest stock offered at auction in many years, embracing diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds, set in brooches, pendants and drop earrings, finger-rings, studs, scarf-pins, and sleeve-buttons, &c. Also, an extra fine assortment of coral in full and half sets, studs, &c., &c., ladies' enameled diamond-set watches, chatelaine cases, &c., &c.

The above stock was manufactured for first-class City sales, of the latest and most artistic and desirable designs, and is fully guaranteed as per catalogue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PEACE SUGAR REFINERY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 1873, at 12 1/2 P. M., the following asset of the estate of the above-named bankrupt: A lease of premises Nos. 5 Dey-street and 200 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, made by John J. Merritt to William F. Tabor and Charles Place, dated Aug. 15, 1863, for ten years eight months and fifteen days, at a rent of $4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, and which lease, has, by various assignments, been transferred to the subscriber, as assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, and the premises sub-leased for the remainder of the term to one George Moore, at the annual rent of $5,000, payable quarterly. Terms of sale, cash.

FRANCIS SKIDDY, Assignee, No. 101 Wall-st.

JAMES K. HILL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 44 Wall-st.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 30, At 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF REALLY FIRST-CLASS WINES AND LIQUORS,

Consisting of fine sherries several years in bottles, genuine Madeiras and Ports, and two lines of very choice Martel brandy, 1830; also, genuine champagnes, Mumm's dry Verzy, imported, &c.; old Jamaica and other rums, Holland gins, Scotch, Irish, and Bourbon whiskies, old brandies imported in cases, &c. To be sold without reserve.

A. REEVIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock, will be sold, standard and miscellaneous books, English and American illustrated works, Bibles and prayer-books, choice juvenile, engravings, stationery, &c.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock—Choice library editions in miscellaneous literature, and numerous splendidly-illustrated books, from private collections.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 30, at [illegible] o'clock, within their store, 300 bags Almeria grapes, landing, at 11 1/2 o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, and Naples oranges and lemons, ex Wm. Cory, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River; 300 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, ex Don Quixote.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES CAROW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made in this cause, on my motion, Dec. 12, 1872, I have deposited with the Clerk of this Court, to be paid out to the parties respectively entitled thereto the following dividend warrants which have remained in my possession uncalled for since March 21, 1872, namely: Dividend warrant No. 1,027, for $19, to order of James H. Paxton; No. 1,032, for $3 [illegible], to order of Samuel C. Yeaton; No. 1,033, for $4 75, to order of John Hall; No. 1,034, for $[illegible], to order of James M. Nixon; No. 1,035, for $[illegible], to order of W. H. Beard; No. 1,036, for $2 37, to order of James Batheon; No. 1,045, for $4 67, to order of Melvin Williams; No. 1,048, for $2 75, to order of Johnson & Geise; No. 1,049, for $9 40, to order of Archibald Hall, Jr.; No. 1,050, for $2 21, to order of John Jones; No. 1,051, for $1 [illegible], to order of John Hobbs; No. 1,052, for $[illegible], to order of John G. Baicson; all of which are dated March 21, 1872, drawn on the Bank of New-York, (National Banking Association,) and certified by the said bank.—Dated Dec. 21, 1872.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee of Charles Carow.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT SCHEIDENANTEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of November, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Albert Scheidenantel, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. ISAAC HAMBURGER, Assignee.

No. [illegible] Water-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE,

NOS. 718 AND 720 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL. EXTRA LARGE LOT, WOULD BE IMPROVED TO SUIT TENANT.

For particulars apply to

HORACE S. ELY,

No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE,

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST., LOT 50x100 FEET. WOULD BE LEASED FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH RENEWAL. APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY, NO. 22 PINE-ST.

REMOVAL.

JERE JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, announces to his friends that he will be

AT HOME

in his new office, No. 31 Park-row, on TUESDAY, Dec. 31. Members of the Press and patrons are invited to call.

SHIPPING

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED PERIODICAL SAILING from New-York on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 2 P.M., on the TRUESDAY, calling at CORK Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Steam is taken to the docks, and passengers are transported in MINUTES instead of HOURS, thereby avoiding the annoyance and delay incident to other lines.

Rates—Cabin, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. These tickets include the Railway from Liverpool, and can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates for their friends at these rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 6 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Thomas.....Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, Gibson.....Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Thomson.....Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Lawrence.....Saturday, Jan. 4, at 9 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.

Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets, $30, currency, from Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or Queenstown, $35, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage or general business apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. A. J. MUHLE, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba, Saturday, Jan. 4.
Parthia, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Caledonia, Saturday, Jan. 11.
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
China, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15 gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage, $30 gold, or the equivalent in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and other ports, on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 2 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.

The CUBA, 7th call for Liverpool, sailing at Queenstown, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, will receive passengers from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 8 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked to or forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as cheaply, expeditiously, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other steamers.

From New-York. From Glasgow.
Saturday, Jan. 4....VICTORIA...Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11....EUROPA.....Saturday, Feb. 1
Saturday, Jan. 18....ITALIA.....Saturday, Feb. 8
Saturday, Jan. 25....INDIA.....Saturday, Feb. 15
Saturday, Feb. 1....CALEDONIA...Saturday, Feb. 22

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Cabin, $80 and $100, according to accommodation. Steerage, $30, currency. Excursion tickets, $150; intermediate, $65; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those sending to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HERMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Regular Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Tuesday, Jan. 28, 12 M.

THIS STEAMER SAILS EVERY SATURDAY AND THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Excursion, Glasgow, Londonderry, Liverpool, Queenstown, Cardiff, $35 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage or general business apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their fleet of first-class steamers every Saturday from Pier No. 48 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. D. Jones.....Jan. 1, at 4 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Price.....Jan. 15, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore.....Jan. 22, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. P. Freeman.....Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Lake.....Feb. 5, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.

Steerage, $30 gold, or the equivalent in currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The following vessels the favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....Saturday, Jan. 11
PEREIRE.....DARCY.....Saturday, Feb. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Children under 12 years, and servants at reduced rates.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most direct route, by taking the train at Jersey City, which connects with the Havre steamers, thus avoiding all ferriages, transfers and detention in New-York.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 52 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (ENG.)—DIRECT.

Taking freight and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Bristol and Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER 46, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

ARAGON, Western.....Wednesday, Jan. 8
GREAT WESTERN, Stanford.....Wednesday, Jan. 29

Cabin passage.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
Excursion.....$150 | Steerage prepaid.....$30

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upwards issued at lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES F. LOW, Agent, No. 19 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's fine class steamers will be dispatched from this port on the eighteenth of each month, commencing with the eighteen January sailings:

Leaving at Pier No. 10 North River.

THE ATLANTIC, Capt. J. Bailey, on the 18th, at 2 P. M., for Kingston and Chagres.

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. Drakeford, on the 18th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Gonaives, Puerto Libertad, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS.

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every Saturday, at THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MOSES CASTLE, Capt. T. Hurlburt Thursday, Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Thursday, Jan. 23
MORGO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Thursday, Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to

J. DIBLOCK, President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND CHAGRES, UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month, viz:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. White.....Jan. 25, 12 M.
ERIE, Capt. Pinkerton.....Feb. 25
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum.....March 25

Passage, gold steerage, and on one-way trip and round trip tickets to Aspinwall, Panama, Panama, Paita and Callao, going and returning. For engagements of freight, passage, apply at

W. H. GARDINER, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New Mail Steamers, fitted with Clyde-built Compound Engines,

GLAMORGAN.....Saturday, Jan. 4
FERRERO.....Saturday, Jan. 11
CARMARTHEN.....Saturday, Jan. 18

The best steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Richards,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4.

Carrying goods and merchandise at lowest rates from all parts of the United States to all ports in Great Britain and Continental Ports.

Freight payable here, or at other ports in England.

Steamers will also take cattle and sheep, if provided with all the requisite fittings, and on the most comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$80 and $90 currency
Second Cabin.....$35 currency
Steerage.....$30 currency

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$35

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's office, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA POINTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Steamship Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, Sailing from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steamships

JAMES ADGER.....Jan. 11
GEORGIA, Capt. Holmes.....Jan. 2, 1873

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through bills of lading given to all points of railway connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Freight forwarded free of commission. For freight or passage apply to

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GRAYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 1, 1873—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. Seabury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer Capt. Stockton, at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tomala, Gallina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 4, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of freight and passage, and other information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing.—Steamer ST. LOUIS will sail for Aspinwall at 10 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Crowell, THURSDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 13 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad line.

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HAVANA PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line. Leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Sat., Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Havana only.....Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA Phillips (Havana only), Sat., Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Thompson.....Sat., Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to

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STEAMBOATS.

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FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M.

From Pier No. 4, North River, foot Murray-st., the elegant and much-renowned steamers

EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY,

Capt. A. G. Simmons, Capt. B. M. Simmons.

For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 355 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office of the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND ALL POINTS on Monmouth and Nanesatuck Railroad.—Fare, 31. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

INSURANCE.

21ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Jersey City INSURANCE COMP'Y.

ORGANIZED 1857.

OFFICE NO. 32 GRAND-ST., JERSEY CITY, Dec. 16, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) per Cent., payable on demand in

GOLD.

This Company insures principally detached dwelling-houses. Risks on agents outside of the State of New-Jersey.

Total amount of losses sustained since the 1st day of last June, $4,522 69.

JESSE TALLMAN, President.

W. GAMBLE, Secretary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.—In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and the Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the remaining twenty per cent. of their stock, in cash, being fifty per cent. on the original stock, at the office of said Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the depreciation in value of the securities in which the Company is invested. In case of failure to pay the said assessment, at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, President.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF DAILY LEARNING and experience in teaching, will open a first-class school near the City. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college, scientific school, or business. Will commence with a small number, or accept a tutor. Address A. M., Box No. 120 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, Times Up-town Office, No. 844 West Broadway.

WANTED—A TUTOR (GRADUATE OF Harvard preferred) for a young man, aged 17. Address, stating terms of tuition, &c., Box 1,000, Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, near the City, a Protestant teacher for French and music. Address HIGGARD, Box No. 38 Uptown Office, No. 845 West Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS in a commission dry goods house. Must be active, industrious, and well recommended. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 2,007.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS chamber-maid, waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing; wages $18. Apply at No. 63 West 32d-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy to do general office work. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 4,718.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the office, No. 841 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., and at Tribune Office, No. 154 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FREEMAN GENERAL AGENCY, No. 64 Grand-st., Office, No. 22 Grand-st., between 6th and 7th-sts., we can supply Cooks, Nurses, Waiters, Chambermaids, Seamstresses, Laundresses, Housekeepers

SEARCHING THE RUINS.

One of the Burned Bodies Found in Centre-Street.

The Work of Examining the Debris Commenced—Private Subscriptions for the Expenses—A Melancholy Scene.

The embers of the Centre-street fire were extinguished at a late hour on Saturday night, and yesterday morning a party of firemen began exploring the ruins. At 11½ o'clock, Assistant Engineer Cook, of Engine Company No. 7, discovered what at first appeared to be a small heap of bones, crushed between two heavy beams in the middle of the *débris*, near Centre-street. A closer inspection revealed the charred remains of a human being, and the firemen quickly set to work with axes and picks to cut away the surrounding ice. Meanwhile the crowd was forced to vacate the opposite sidewalk, and platoons of police were stationed at Leonard and Worth streets to keep the space opposite the ruins clear of intruders. In a few minutes the body was taken out and, closely wrapped in a blanket, was laid on a stretcher and carried to the Sixth Precinct Station-house. The body was hardly recognizable, even as that of a human being, the lower portions being entirely burned away, while the head was horribly scorched and mutilated. Only a small portion of the legs above the knee remained, and the right arm was entirely gone, the left hand being the best preserved member. The body was laid in a back room of the station-house, where it was closely scrutinized by the relatives of the victims, and quickly identified by John Stewart, of No. 77 Charlton-street, as the body of his sister, Jane Stewart, seventeen years of age, and late an employe in the book-bindery of Archer, Anderson & Co. The body was identified by two chased gold rings on the second finger of the left hand, which, by accident, had escaped the fire. The rings were also identified by a Mr. Caldwell, a jeweller of John-street, who made and sold them to the father of the deceased. The body lay in the Station-house during the remainder of the day, and was viewed by several spectators, mostly women, all of whom declared it the most horrible sight they had ever looked upon. The relatives of the other victims returned to the ruins, and, stationing themselves on the opposite sidewalk, watched the work of the searchers with melancholy interest.

Yesterday morning Coroner Herrman prepared a card to the public, guaranteeing the commencement of the search on Tuesday morning. Coroner Young and Capt. Kennedy volunteered to share the expense with Coroner Herrman, and began the work at once, but no definite arrangement was reached until an hour later, when Judge Dowling tendered $200 in cash to Capt. Kennedy, and directed him to employ a gang of laborers and begin the search immediately. To the amount subscribed by Judge Dowling, Mr. Morgan Jones added $200, and 100 laborers were set to work with shovels at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a few minutes after the discovery and removal of the first body by the firemen. Twenty-five firemen, under Assistant Engineer Bates, and an equal number of Police, under Capt. Kennedy, assisted, and the work went on rapidly, notwithstanding the formidable obstacles of iron presses and columns, and the thick covering of snow and ice left by the storm of Thursday. After several cart-loads of *débris* had been removed to the opposite side of the street, it was decided to pull down the middle wall of the "tower," which was cracked and liable to fall at any moment on the workers below. A strong rope was attached, and, after considerable resistance, the mass ... yielded and came down with a crash, sending up a cloud of dust. The outer wall of No. 97 Centre-street, a portion of Middleton's two-story building, offered great resistance to the efforts of the firemen, but was eventually pushed over by means of ladders. The laborers then returned to work, and by 5½ P. M., although no more bodies were found, an immense quantity of rubbish had been removed, and a way cut to the centre of the ruins. The *débris* consisted of large iron columns, presses, frames, and printers' implements of every description, half-burned books and newspapers, bricks, timber, fragments of furniture, mostly reduced to charcoal, and remnants of stairways, all being covered with between two and three inches of ice. Several packages of unbound books had been buried and twisted into fantastic shapes, and under a covering of ice so closely resembled the size of a human body, that the ice and charcoal had to be broken away before the real character of the mass became apparent. The work was continued until near 8 P. M., when darkness set in, and the laborers were dismissed, with orders to report for work at 7 o'clock this morning. It is expected that a large number of laborers will be brought from the workhouse to-day, as Judge Dowling yesterday suggested to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction that 100 of the able bodied men who have been sent to Blackwell's Island for short terms, for intoxication and disorderly conduct, should be immediately removed to the Tombs Prison and put to work on the ruins, the remainder of their term of imprisonment being remitted in return for their labor. Coroner Herrman also sent a letter to Capt. Kennedy, offering to guarantee the payment of the laborers, and directing an immediate commencement of the search.

Yesterday Capt. Kennedy, in company with a TIMES reporter, made an exploration of the western portion of the ruins, entering from Leonard-street. The *débris* is some fifteen feet deep, and cannot possibly be entirely cleared for three or four days. The beams are imbedded in a mass of ice which must be cut away before they can be taken out. At the bottom lie an immense number of bricks. In consequence, too, of the charred condition of everything, the search must be conducted carefully, and several of the laborers will be required to examine the *débris* while the others throw it up with their shovels; otherwise, the remains of the bodies might be broken by the shovels, and thrown away with the burned paper and wood, from which portions of the body found yesterday were scarcely distinguishable, and, even with these precautions, it is unlikely that all the bodies will be recovered. This morning the space between Leonard and Worth streets will be kept clear of the crowd, in order to give room for the workers, and to prevent citizens from venturing among the ruins.

The first work to-day will be the removal of the large iron tank in the top of the tower, which will probably involve the demolition of the entire structure, and add considerably to the wreck and the work of searching.

Yesterday, a delegation of Internationals, headed by Theodore H. Banks, waited on Inspector McDermott, at Police Head-quarters, and requested permission to dig out the bodies of the victims of the Centre-street fire. The Inspector commended their humane intentions, but informed them that he had no authority in the matter. Before leaving, however, they learned that the work had already been commenced, and departed satisfied.

Helping the Homeless Boys.

The street boys' life, at the best, is a pitiable one, but, at present, when the streets are covered with snow, the poor fellows' feet are generally soaking wet, and as they cannot build their little fires in out-of-the-way places they must endure the bitter cold from morning to night, and their lot is hard indeed. The generous responses to the TIMES appeal in behalf of the poor children have enabled the Children's Aid Society to provide many of these lads with comfortable under-clothing. The boys of the Rivington-street Lodging-house looked quite gay and happy last night, dressed in new flannel shirts, as they listened to the wise counsel of the gentlemen who meet them on Sunday evenings. The boys attend these meetings in large numbers, and listen respectfully to the speakers. Mr. Howard Potter conducted the exercises last night. He read with and explained to the boys the second chapter of Matthew, and afterward recited, with great acceptance, the beautiful and touching German fable of St. Christopher, earnestly enforcing the moral of the tale. A neat address was delivered by Mr. Chas. Merrill on "Thankfulness." Mr. Henry E. Hawley also spoke to the boys, and kindly conducted the singing.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Talmage—"Why was this Waste?"—A Heap of Ashes, but Heavenly Insurance.

The congregation of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage have temporarily secured the Brooklyn Academy of Music as their house of worship, and assembled in it yesterday morning, for the first time. Every seat of the spacious building, except in the topmost gallery, was filled. Mr. Talmage preached from the stage, the scenery and slides in the rear of which were hidden by a large red curtain. A piano in the space allotted to the orchestra was substituted for an organ. Mr. Talmage's sermon was on the subject of giving, his text being taken from St. Mark, fourteenth chapter and fourth verse: "Why was this waste?" part of the story of the woman with the alabaster box of precious ointment. There is nothing, he said, that makes a stingy man so angry as to see generosity in others. Judas cannot bear to see an alabaster box broken at the feet of the Savior. A man gives a thousand dollars to the missionary cause, and Judas cries, "Why this waste?" Is it waste to comfort the distressed, to instruct the ignorant, to capture for God regiments of men who are with quick feet were tramping the way to hell? What have you to show for the exertions of the past two years? Smoking walls, a heap of ashes, scorched pillars! An utter obliteration of all you have done! Why was this waste? Ah! there was no waste. All I know is the money you put into that enterprise had a heavenly insurance, and will be paid back to you in some shape. That was the most alabaster box of precious ointment which this congregation poured on the head of Christ. It was very precious. I can hear the old organ going yet. I can see the audience rising again to the Old Hundred doxology. I can see the pillars entwined with Christmas garlands, telling Christians that Jesus is born, and that every man has a chance at heaven. If I had known it was the last time I could preach there, I would have bid the old place good-by. It seemed to me when the roof went in that the tears on the cheeks stopped, and the organ ceased, and that there went through the storm that cold morning one great groan. The building did its work, and it is gone. Let not the woman of Bethany begrudge the box and the perfume. Let her rather go and get a better box, and come with a sweeter odor and give another offering.

THE SLEIGHING CARNIVAL.

Spirited Scenes on the Avenues and Roads—General Enjoyment of the Winter Sport.

On Saturday afternoon speculation was rife as to the prospects of the weather for yesterday. Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and merchants were not the only parties interested in the probabilities for the morrow. Although their customs might be the same, their homes, their fortunes, and their recollections [illegible] noticeable [illegible] the morning, to whom a state of slide upon the ice of Central Park would be an unusual treat, discussed, with the keenest interest, the chances of fine weather. Even church-goers looked anxiously for a fine day, for although principle might forbid a trot in Harlem-lane or on the Boulevard, surely there could be no harm in riding to and from the sanctuary in a handsome cutter, over the pure snow, behind [illegible] prancing steeds. The day did turn out fine; the air had lost the frostiness of the previous day and acquired a certain dampness, hardly felt, however, beneath heavy wrappings, and although the sun showed his face but seldom, the canopy of clouds was not so dense as to make the day gloomy. Livery-stable keepers reaped a golden harvest, for thither rushed the great crowd of those who have little occasion for or cannot afford to keep horses and equipages of their own. Those who did not arrive early were forced to go without horses and sleighs, and with woe-begone faces, but more plethoric pocket-books than their successful fellows, sought the scene of action via Eighth and Third-avenue cars, disbursing for their ride a few cents, instead of $10 or $20. Those who had no money to hire fancy teams if they desired to, also crowded the cars and proceeded upon their way to points where they might obtain a view of the sport in which they were unable to participate. The drives in Central Park were sufficiently in order to afford the sleighing parties an opportunity to enjoy their favorite amusement. The deep snow had been trampled so that a comparatively smooth surface was presented to the feet of the trotters, and the bright steel runners of the sleighs glided along easily with their incumbent loads. Although the Park looked cheerless enough, with its array of leafless shrubs and trees, yet thousands of establishments of every character passed in and out during the day. The speed of horses has been limited within its confines to seven miles per hour, and consequently the faster concerns seek other avenues and drives where rapid driving is not prohibited. Mammoth sleighs were on hand which conveyed the ambitious visitor, for a trifling sum, through the many drives of the Park, thus affording an opportunity for avoiding the wet feet consequent upon a tramp through the deep snow, as well as of seeing the Park in its Winter garb. The ice of the lakes, which the deep snow had [illegible], had been cleared by sweeping, and crowds of young people were gliding to and fro upon the smooth surface to the greatest enjoyment. There were wealthy misses, clad in fur and velvet, and with silvered club skates fixed to their feet. There were others less richly dressed, but quite as happy, judging by their exclamations of delight as they whirled about rapidly upon the frozen surface, or sped swiftly from point to point. There were boys in broadcloth, with seal-skin caps, and there were lads in tatters, with antiquated skates, worn by many successive generations. But thin and ragged as was their garb, there were no murmurs nor words of discontent. The little fellows stood it bravely, for it is not often that they have a day's skating in Central Park, and, though hungry and cold, they feel nothing until the skates are loosed from the feet and they rest from the excitement and fatigue.

But by far the greatest number of the pleasure-seekers were to be found beyond Central Park upon the various avenues, Harlem-lane, and the Boulevard. The side roads and hotels commanding a view of these popular drives were crowded with spectators, who ventured uncomplimentary comments upon the various turnouts passing, and upon the animals which they drove. There were gray and bay horses, horses clipped close until the hide mirrored every movement of the muscles, and young horses with shaggy coats and heavy fetlocks, horses with delicate limbs. There were animals with English and Irish and Arabian blood. There were slow and heavy-moving coach horses and swift-stepping, powerful-limbed trotters. The sleighs were quite as varied and unique as the animals drawing them. There were equipages costing thousands of dollars, driven by liveried coachmen in gold buckles and laces; then an old grocery-sled, tied together with ropes, and attached to an animal as dilapidated as itself. There were cutters built to hold one person, and others able to bear half a dozen. Several were adorned with expensive painting and trimming. Others lacked such ornaments. The occupants of the sleighs came from every part of the Metropolis. Fifth-avenue and the Fourth Ward each contributed its quota. There might be a banker in one sleigh, a pair of lovers in the next, and a gang of roughs in a third. All classes were there, and up and down the avenues and boulevards they rode and raced and chatted until the later hours of evening forced an abandonment of the sport of the day.

THE SNOW IN THE STREETS.

The Street-Cleaning Bureau at Work—Removal of Snow from Broadway and Other Thoroughfares—The Street-Cars and Steam Railroads.

The City was remarkably quiet yesterday, the stillness being only broken by the jingling of sleigh-bells. The untraveled streets and vacant lots in the upper portions of the City were still covered with the fleecy mass. Huge snow-drifts were piled here and there, fashioned into a thousand fanciful shapes. The street urchins scattered over the island amused themselves in building snow houses, rolling huge balls, and in a variety of ways playing with the material which a day's storm had made so abundant. They also enjoyed their sledding and battling with snow-balls. Many pedestrians and parties of sleighers were mercilessly pelted with snow-balls by the boys.

Broadway, from the Battery to Canal-street, and several of the other great business thoroughfares, presented an odd appearance. The snow was discovered with mud.

The entire force of the Street-cleaning Bureau—several thousand strong—were at work all day under the superintendence of Capt. Thorne and Mr. Pickard. About 400 carts were employed to carry the snow to the North and East Rivers, where it was dumped into the stream. The banks of snow five and six feet high rapidly disappeared before the shovels of the street-cleaning brigade, and Broadway, Fulton, Cortlandt, and other streets leading to the ferries, where the men were working yesterday, will be in a much better condition for travel to-day. The various City railroad lines have also, by the persevering use of snow-plows and the employment of gangs of laborers, succeeded in clearing the obstruction from their tracks. They hope to run their cars to-day with single instead of double teams, put more cars on their roads, and thus furnish more accommodation to the public. The Bleecker-street line did not run cars yesterday. In some of the narrow thoroughfares the average depth of the snow is from eighteen to twenty inches. The steam railroads were reported yesterday as running on time.

The O'Hare Affray—Death of the Victim.

John O'Hare, who was cut in the head with a hatchet, on the night of the 25th inst., by John Fitzgibbon, died at his residence, No. 308 East Forty-sixth-street, yesterday afternoon. The men had been intimate acquaintances, and occupied adjoining apartments on the third floor of their boarding-house in Forty-sixth-street. On Christmas Eve both became intoxicated, and about 1 A. M. Fitzgibbon knocked at O'Hare's door, and being refused admittance, broke the lock and forced his way in. The occupant remonstrated and a violent quarrel ensued, Fitzgibbon finally returning to his room, whither O'Hare followed and renewed the quarrel. Fitzgibbon seized a hatchet that lay on a shelf in his closet, and dealt O'Hare several severe blows on the head, one of which fractured the skull. Fitzgibbon is now in prison awaiting trial.

Affray in Thompson-Street—A Woman's Skull Fractured with a Stove-Lid.

At 6 o'clock last evening Mary Thompson, a colored girl, nineteen years of age, quarreled with her "lover," James Williams, also colored, at No. 59 Thompson-street, and the latter struck her in the head with a stove-lid, fracturing her skull. The woman states that the quarrel arose because she went out against Williams' wishes. She was attended by Dr. Steele, and sent to Bellevue Hospital. Williams escaped, and has not been arrested.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Cologne Carnival Society held a meeting at No. 88 Bowery last night, to arrange upon a programme for the approaching carnival, which is to be opened by a masquerade ball on the 6th of January.

The New-York Sing Academie was engaged in the rehearsal of musical exercises yesterday, and completing the arrangements for a festival which is to come off at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on New-Year's eve.

The German and Scandinavian sections of the Internationals held a meeting in East Forty-first-street yesterday. The discussion was upon the relative position of the working men and the politicians in this country.

At the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, the pupils of a German school, located at No. 4 Allen-street, were last night regaled in a Christmas festival, including a presentation of holiday gifts and a dance, which attracted a large attendance.

The funeral of D. O'C. Townley will take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 West Twenty-second-street. The remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, in Sixteenth-street, where a requiem mass will be offered.

We are indebted to the officers and management of the White Star Steam-ship Company for valued additions, by the Oceanic, to our foreign files. Purser Burke, of the steam-ship City of Havana, is also entitled to our thanks for the prompt delivery, at this office, of our Havana letters and papers.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the Sunday-school attached to the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday afternoon, in the church building, East Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations. The school numbers 378 pupils, under the direction of Superintendent Stevens and thirty-nine teachers.

BROOKLYN.

The street-cars on all the lines were running regularly yesterday.

Ship-owners were busily engaged at the lower docks, yesterday, in protecting their vessels from the drifting ice.

Martin Greitzberger, a German, aged forty-three years, attempted to cut his throat with a butcher-knife, Saturday night, at his residence, No. 216 Union-avenue, E. D. His wound is not considered dangerous.

Yesterday morning, the tug-boat H. McKinney, lying at the foot of Jerolamon-street, had her hull stove in by drifting ice, and sunk almost immediately. The loss to the owners is estimated at from $800 to $1,000.

The ladies of the new Carroll Park M. E. Church, gave their first musical entertainment and tea-party on Saturday evening, at the church on Carroll-street, between Hoyt and Smith streets. The attendance was quite large.

The damage to the Pilgrims (Congregational) Church, corner of Henry and Remsen streets, by the fire that occurred there on Friday, amounts to about $500. There is an insurance on the church of about $160,000, in different companies. The edifice is one of the finest in the city.

On Saturday a person, giving his name as Harry Hunt, rented a furnished room at John Pollard's boarding-house, No. 52 Middagh-street. An hour afterward, it was discovered that he had departed, taking with him $200 worth of clothing belonging to the guests of the house.

The Sunday-school of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church held their Christmas festival at the church, corner of St. James-place and Lafayette-avenue, yesterday. Bishop Littlejohn made a short address. The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens. A Christmas tree, loaded with gifts, gladdened the hearts of 300 children, each of whom received a present.

LONG ISLAND.

The new branch of the Long Island Railroad, from Northport to Port Jefferson, a distance of nineteen miles, is completed, and was to have been opened for business to-day, but the snow-blockade will probably delay the opening for a day or two.

Considerable testimony was taken on Saturday in the reopened Kellum will case, before Surrogate Cooper of Queens County. The estate is valued at $2,000,000, and the will, which is in favor of Mr. Kellum's brother, is contested by his widow.

Mr. George F. Carman, general manager of the Southside Railroad, announces that on and after Jan. 1, 1873, there will be a reduction of ten per cent. in the passenger fares and freight tariff of the road. No excursion tickets will thereafter be issued.

Theodore S. Cogswell, Esq., who ran as the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Second District of Queens County, against Joseph R. Oakley, Esq., intends to contest the right of Mr. Oakley to take his seat, on the ground of alleged irregularities in the First Ward of Long Island City, known as the Ravenswood District.

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark insurance companies lost $75,000 by the fire in New-York City last week.

Mayor O'Neill will sign the warrants for the pay of the Jersey City Fire Department to-morrow.

Yesterday George MacDonald, the well-known author, preached in Association Hall, Newark, to an audience of about 2,000 persons.

Mr. Cornelius Van Doren, of East New-Brunswick, was frozen to death on Friday, near the boat-house in front of the Lafayette Hotel.

The house of Mr. Aaron Davis, No. 203 Washington-street, Newark, was entered by thieves on Saturday night. Three overcoats were stolen from the hall.

The first train on the Montclair Railroad is announced to run from Jersey City to Monks, a station four miles from Greenwood Lake, to-day. It is expected that the road will be completed to the lake within three months.

The Fourth Precinct Republican Club of Jersey City has elected the following-named officers for the ensuing year: President, Mortimer Smith; Vice-Presidents, Jacob Elder and J. A. Barr; Secretary, Charles Thiele; Treasurer, Wm. H. Weldon.

A one-armed soldier named Henry Julius was committed to the County Jail by Judge Mills, yesterday, in Newark. He had been collecting money in various quarters of the city on an appeal for aid, purporting to be signed by several respectable citizens.

John Clark, who was arrested a few days ago, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on a charge of forgery, was brought to Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday night, to await trial for the crime. He had returned from England, where he had been since the forgery was committed two years ago.

The annual Convention of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance will be held at Trenton on the 2nd of January. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by delegates from all the temperance societies in the State, and that the gathering will be the largest that has yet been held.

At a recent caucus of the Republican members of the Newark Common Council, it was resolved to offer the Presidency of the Council to Alderman J. C. Ludlow, and the City Attorneyship to A. Q. Keasbey. It is said that Chief Engineer Carhoff, of the Fire Department, will be retained in his present position.

The Board of Finance of Jersey City have to meet payments of interest on the 1st day of January, amounting to $172,167. On other accounts they will have to pay $157,000. The city has a balance in bank of $225,000, and it is expected that the receipts from taxes to-day and to-morrow will be fully $50,000 more. During last week $64,000 was received by the Collector.

Personal.

Gen. Julius White, lately appointed United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. G. W. Clark and Gen. J. A. Williamson, of Iowa; Gen. R. Hastings, of Ohio, and Col. R. Palacios, of Costa Rica, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Charles B. Stuart, of New-York, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. C. H. Welch, of Chicago, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. Rubenssetta is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. W. B. Smith, of Charleston, S. C.; Col. A. G. Brown, of Baltimore; United States Marshal J. B. Hubbard, of South Carolina; R. S. McConnell, of the United States Navy, and H. W. Santelle, of the Treasury Department, Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo; Hon. R. W. Rice, Hon. Alex. R. Shepland, and Hon. G. S. Gideon, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago; Charles M. Barras, "Dramatic Author," and George O. Jones, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS! FURS!

"The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear."

"Now is the Winter of our discontent Made glorious Summer" by the furs of KNOX. Shakespeare—Improved.

Muffs, Boas, Sleigh-Robes, Buffalo Overcoats, Sealskin Caps, Collars, Gauntlets, &c. A large and elegant assortment for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S SEAL-SKIN CAPS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—These Caps enjoy public favor this season, and KNOX has a large stock of them, with collars and gauntlets to match. Don't fail to make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

The Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs are most beautiful in style and perfect in tone of any organ in use. Call and see them at No. 481 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Sugar—Full prices asked, but the demand, owing to the holidays, and unfavorable foreign advices; quotations nominal. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouses, 22,000 boxes and 1,100 hhds. Receipts of the week, 7,500 boxes and 575 hhds.; exported during the week, 7,500 boxes and 575 hhds., including 2,300 boxes and 575 hhds. to the United States. Bacon dull at [illegible]. Butter firmer, but not quotably higher. Flour quiet, but firm at $15 [illegible]. Hams dull and lower; American Sugar-cured, [illegible] quintal. Lard weak; in kegs, [illegible]. Potatoes firmer [illegible]. Tallow, [illegible]. Onions in fair demand; stock scarce. Coal-oil, [illegible]. Naval Stores steady. Lumber quiet and steady; White Pine, [illegible]; Pitch Pine, [illegible]. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at [illegible]. Shooks firm; Box, [illegible] reals; Sugar Hogsheads, [illegible]

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Dec. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and ...

Paddle-steamer ... [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre—Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France; Mr. A. Johnson, Robert A. Turner, Mrs. Robert A. Turner, Master Arthur S. Turner, Master Charles S. Turner, Master Edwin R. Turner, Master Robert H. Turner, Mrs. Turner's maid, Charles P. Vaughan, C. E. Woodman, Mrs. C. H. Woodman and nurse, Emilie Vignerier, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Hon. C. M. Ellis, wife, child, and nurse, Miss E. Ellis, Miss B. Gattanco, Auguste Escolin, Casimer Reboul, D. Dreyfous, Mr. Gaston, Henry Laurent, Frank G. Collins, Louis H. Nather, Mr. Felix, Mr. Leleir, L. A. Bleno, John Mari Gartner, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Catherine Charles, J. F. A. L'Huillier, Mrs. L'Huillier, Constant Chabassol, Mrs. Constant Chabassol, Emile Kude, Miss Josephine Manciere, Jean B. Caret, J. B. Bardomo, Gervais Bussiere, Bertrand Bowres, Alexis A. Guillet, Leon Victor, E. Le Marechal, Henry Lacochette.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool—Miss M. de Lorelat, D. M. Hunneman, H. St. John, F. J. Allison, C. Sigrist, M. S. Creagh, wife, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Jarvis, A. Cobb, F. J. Wilkinson.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana—W. Watson, E. Povy, N. Cardenas, L. Nato, L. Aban, L. Ankins, Mrs. Isabel Cook and 2 children, F. Lefrau, F. Garvias, A. Salomon, E. Busnos, C. Mayer, Mrs. L. Russell and child, J. Kissen, Chas. W. Case, Edith Chase, S. D. Bradford, wife and child and 2 servants, E. M. Bristow, John Rice, D. Garcia, D. Gomez, H. Lopez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7:26	Sun sets.... 4:41	Moon sets.... 6:23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook..9:09	Gov. Island..9:51	Hell Gate...10:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ....SUNDAY, Dec. 29.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Dec. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 14 cabin and 312 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 25, lat. 42 14, lon. 61, was in co. with a brig-rigged steamer, bound W.—supposed the Siberia; 26th, lat. 44 12, lon. 61 37, passed Cunard steamer, bound W.; 28th, 35 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, Havana Dec. 24, with mdse. and 31 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Experienced strong N. and N. W. gales to Hatteras; Dec. 25, lat. 37 47, lon. 74 44, spoke bark Florence, from Boston for Charleston, 7 ds. out; same day, saw bark Maria, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound N.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had strong head winds and high seas the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Read, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Crossman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship United States, Davis, Fall River.

Brig Mary A. Chase, (of Portland,) Dolan, Havana, 11 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had W. and N. E. gales for last 7 ds. Dec. 23, off Five Fathom Lightship, took a heavy gale from the N. E. and put into the Breakwater for a harbor.

Brig Hummins, Bird, (Br.,) Crowell, Windsor, N. S., 22 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Brothers & Co.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Para 22 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Bollman, Peter & Co. Has had strong weather up to lat. 32, and from thence N. E. and N. W. gales; crossed the equator Dec. 5, in lon. 46; Dec. 21, lat. 27, lon. 70 20, had a hurricane from E. round to N. W., lasting 30 hours; 18th, lat. 32, lon. 71 20, saw an American bark, steering N. E., with the loss of topsail yards.

Schr. Wm. Slater, Wade, Port Royal, S. C., 14 ds., with lumber to master; is bound to Portland; has had strong N. E. gales most of the passage; Dec. 21, while lying at anchor at the S. W. Spit, was run into by the bark E. McLeod, and had jib-boom, catheads, forward rail, and davits carried away.

Schr. Cornelia Newkirk, Huntley, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Elizabeth Magee, Barry, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Samuel Castner, Ridley, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Anna E. Carll, Tyler, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. N. Haddell, Crammer, Baltimore.

Schr. E. L. Seeley, Willets, Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Magnolia, Farrow, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.

WIND—Sundown, light, W. N. W.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29.—Arr. bark Algeria, from Savannah; brig Panchita, from Matanzas; schr. E. N. Hawkins, from New-York; schr. J. P. Wyman, from Boston.

Sld. ship Ida Lily, for Liverpool; ship Richard Third, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 29.—Passed out, barks A. O. Vinje, for Newcastle; Chinsuren, for Rotterdam, and Kate Burrill, for Dublin; brigs Ubaldino, for Halifax; and Nereus, for Barbados; schr. Grace Webster, for Martinique.

Sld. brigs Redwing, for Baltimore; Jennie A. Cheney, for New-York; brig Georgia, for Baltimore.

The steam-ship City of Houston, from Galveston, put into Norfolk for coal, and passed out this morning for New-York.

The weather here has been the coldest since 1857. The Hampton Roads are full of floating ice, from three to five inches thick, and vessels are dragging with both anchors down.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29.—Arr. ship Speculator, from St. Thomas; bark Rosetta, from Havana; schrs. J. F. Alburger, from New-York; Francis L. Godfrey, from Philadelphia; Herbert, from Wood's Hole; Four Sisters, from Boston.

Sld. steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Salvador and Huntsville, for New-York; ship Wild Hunter, for Havre; bark Edmund, for Cork.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Steam-ship Cleopatra, from New-York, arr. yesterday afternoon.

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-STREET.

DEVLIN & CO. CLOTHIERS.

BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-STREET.

ONLY HOUSE In the Clothing Trade offering every Season an entirely New Stock in all Departments.

OVERCOATS, Staple and Fancy. Plain and Rough. Elegant in Style. Thorough in Workmanship.

DRESS SUITS For Holiday Wear. Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Paletots, Black Doeskin Pants, Dress Vests.

BOYS' GOODS. Suits and Overcoats, all sizes, for Dress and School Wear. Unusually Choice Stock.

HOUSE GARMENTS. Robes de Chambre and Breakfast Jackets. An Elegant Variety of Novel Styles for Presents.

LOW PRICES Are Marked upon the Entire Stock, all of which has been prepared for Best Retail Trade.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Prince-st. and Broadway, Are Closing out their Entire Stock of DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, and FANCY GOODS, FOR The Holidays. A Large Discount on all Goods.

MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods. J. M. VARIAN & SON, NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

WEBER PIANO-FORTES. Pronounced by the First Musical Talent, [illegible] the BEST PIANOS MADE. [illegible] WAREROOMS, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF 16TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

W. J. KALDENBERG. The largest assortment of Plain and Carved Pipes, Cigar Holders, and AMBER JEWELRY at extremely low prices. We manufacture all our goods, and WARRANT THEM GENUINE and to COLOR. Stores, corner of Nassau and John sts., and No. 6 John-st., next to Broadway.

FRENCH CLOCKS AND REAL BRONZES, FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

HOWARD & CO., NO. 865 BROADWAY, Offer the best selection of these goods in the market at a DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. From their usual moderate prices. Similar goods have never been offered so low. NO OLD STOCK. NO IMITATION BRONZES.

HOWARD & CO., No. 865 Broadway, Five doors above Union-square. OPEN IN THE EVENING.

HOLIDAY GOODS. BAWO & DOTTER, Nos. 32 and 34 Barclay-st. French China Dinner and Tea Sets, CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS IN CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 30 Duane-st.

UNION ADAMS & CO. Have manufactured, expressly for the present HOLIDAY SEASON. HOUSE COATS, SMOKING JACKETS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, RAILWAY RUGS, TRAVELING SHAWLS, SILK AND MERINO UNDER-WEAR, GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE, Including Buttons, Buttoners, and Cleaners. Revillon and Chasseur Braces, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, With Initials and Monograms. LONDON AND PARIS SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, AND CHARMS, UMBRELLAS AND CANES, &c., &c., &c. ELEGANT FOR PRESENTS. No. 637 BROADWAY.

THE EUROPEAN CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURING CO. Are offering their superior VANILLA CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. NO. 92 BLEECKER-ST.

LIGHT.—HOLIDAY GIFTS. LIGHT UP your dwelling with a nice set of Gas Fixtures. Add an elegant French Bronze Portable, with Decorated Shade, or a French Clock or a Bronze Statuette. Nos. 651 and 653 Broadway. FELLOWS, HOFFMAN & CO.

OPEN IN THE EVENING. TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO. MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST QUALITY OF Silver-plated Table-ware, NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. ATTENTION is CALLED TO THIS WARE, AS BEING OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND STYLE, AND MORE ECONOMICAL THAN THAT OF LOWER GRADE. FACTORIES, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

C. G. GUNTHER & CO., UNION-SQUARE. Will keep their establishment open until 9 o'clock every evening up to the 1st of January. FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ENDLESS VARIETY, all sold at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES by said firm, comprising C. GODFREY GUNTHER, CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, NATHANIEL E. HAYCOCK. Late of No. 46 Maiden-Lane and Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway. Now Union-Square Only.

HOWARD & CO., NO. 865 BROADWAY, exhibit an unrivaled assortment of WALTHAM WATCHES prepared expressly for the holidays. There are so many grades and sizes of WALTHAM WATCHES that no one can fail to make a satisfactory selection. In fine quality and low price, WALTHAM WATCHES, are beyond competition. The new small-size LADIES' STEM-WINDER is now ready. This is the first and only Ladies' Stem-winding Watch made in America. Our present stock of Presentation Watches is the most complete in the country, and includes a full line of Stem-Winding Watches for gentlemen.

HOWARD & CO., NO. 865 BROADWAY, five doors above Union-square. Open in the Evening.

STEINWAY Grand, Square and Upright Pianos. First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862. The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World. One Piano Every Working Hour. Ten Pianos Every Day. Every Piano Warranted for Five Years. Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application. Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a large assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also those of other makers, constantly on hand, and for sale cheap. STEINWAY & SONS, Warerooms, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 & 111 East 14th-st., N. Y.

BRONZES, FANCY FURNITURE, PIANO-COVERS, TABLE-COVERS, &C., For Holiday Presents. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

WARD'S. JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, LATEST STYLES SCARF-RINGS, PINS, and SLEEVE-BUTTONS. NO. 387 BROADWAY and CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, &C. PURE AND RELIABLE. MISA'S SHERRIES, high and medium grades. Rare Old Brandies, also New Vintages. Old Club-house Whisky. Scotch Whisky, Old Jamaica Rum. Old Grenada and St. Croix. MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 LIBERTY-ST.